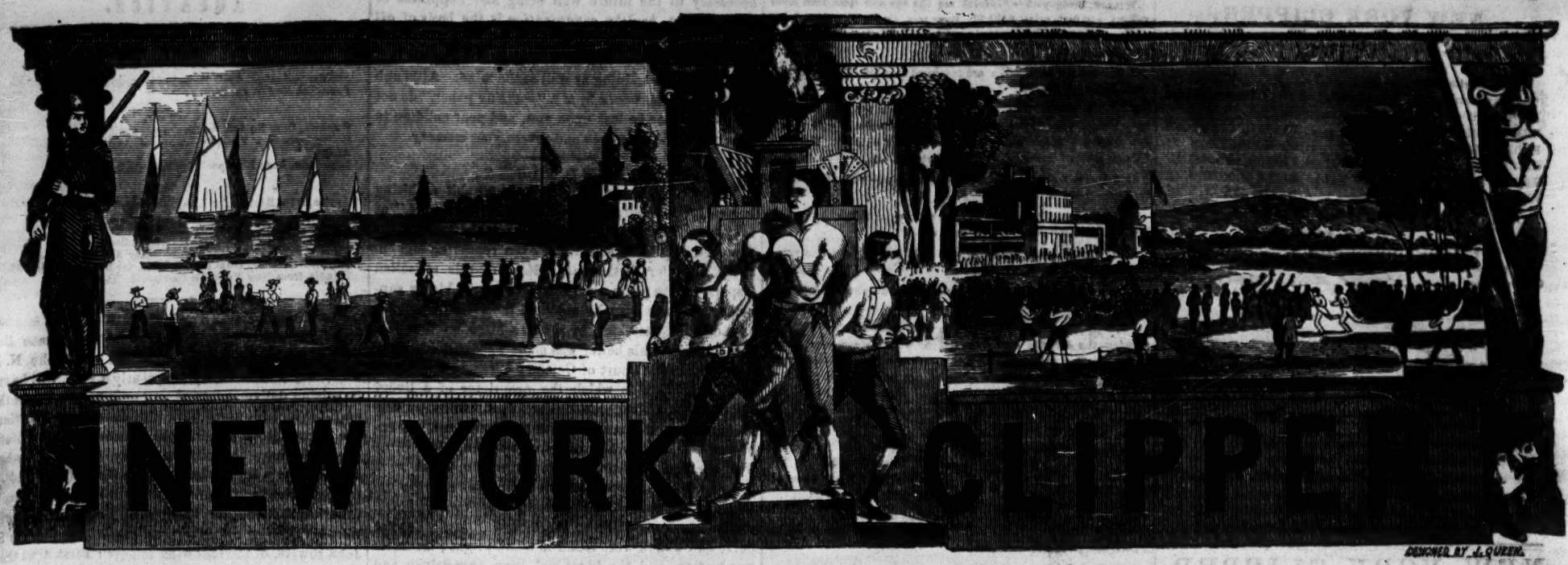

Vol. IV.....No. 2. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856. Four Cents.

THE BAG OF GOLD;

Or, The Mysterious Three.

THE following well-told story, by the poet Rogers, will be read with interest even by those who have seen it before. We should deem it susceptible of a fine effect from the stage :

There lived, in the fourteenth century, near Bologna, a widow lady of the Lambertin family, called Madonna Lucrezia, who, in a revolution of the state, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread; kneeling day after day, like a statue, at the gate of the cathedral—her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity—her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch had written on Laura.

But fortune had at last relented; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Appennines, where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The house was still standing, when in my youth I passed that way; though the sign of the White Cross, the Cross of the Hospitallers, was no longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a maternal uncle, a grand-master of that order whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate. A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin—a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her, when an event took place which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon-day, in September, that three foot travellers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under the vine-trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice. In his demeanor he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence; for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues were many a soldier's oath. In their hats they wore a medal, such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery; and the slain, as on an opera-stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks; and, with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go; and the Venetian thus addressed their hostess :

"Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold?"

"You may," she replied gayly. "But remember, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village; and, if we had, where would be your security?"

"In your word, lady."

"But what if I died to-night? where would it be then?" said she, laughingly. "The money would go to the church; for none could claim it."

"Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgment."

"If you will write it."

An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician, who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered (these were the words) not to one, nor to two, but to the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia; and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying, "Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;" and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and, when she came back, it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck; "what will become of us? Are we again to be cast out into wide world? Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born!" And all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due; and there were no tidings of the thief; he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defence could she make—how release herself from the obligation of the bond! Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all; and inevitable ruin awaited her!

"Go, Gianetta," said she to her daughter, "take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the counsellor Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door; Monaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel as you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

Alas! she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had to give; and all bade them despair. What was to be done? No advocate, and the cause to come on to-morrow!

Now Gianetta had a lover; and he was a student of the law—a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently, under the learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas; who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the arch-doctor, the rabbi of doctors, the light of the world. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrach; and also under his daughter, Novella, who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts; a precaution, in this instance at least, unnecessary, Lorenzo having lost his heart to another

To him she flies in her necessity; but of what assistance can he be? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced?

"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said he, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Gianetta; and may the Friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me; but, come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother shall never want. I will beg through the world for you."

The day arrives, and the court assembles The claim is stated, and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and a consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises, and thus addresses them :

"Reverend signors—Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you! I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her; and I will not keep you long. Much has been said; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? *Not to one—not to two—but to the three.* Let the *three* stand forth and claim it."

From that day, (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage-feast, or who sat beside him.

MR. MACREADY, AS MACBETH.

MACBETH—"Two truths are told, as happy prologues to the swelling act of the imperial theme."—ACT 1, SCENE 3.

CHARLES WILLIAM MACREADY, born in London, March 3, 1793; made his first appearance on any stage as "Romeo," in Birmingham, England, in 1811; made his first appearance on the London stage on September 16th, 1816, as "Orestes," in the "Distressed Mother;" made made his first appearance on the American stage as a "Star," at the Park Theatre, in New York, under the management of Price and Simpson, as "Macbeth," in 1826; returned to England in 1827; re-visited America in 1843, acting in all the principal theatres of the United States; on October 4, 1848, he again appeared in the United States, but on account of the riot at the Astor Place Opera House, on the 10th of May, 1849, soon after left New York for ever.

MOZART'S NOSE;

Or, Music Made Easy.

A GOOD story is told of Mozart, the great composer, at the time he was a pupil to Haydn. Haydn one day challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music that he could not play at first sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a supper and champagne was to be forfeited. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and, much, to the surprise of Haydn, handed it to him, saying :

"There is a piece of music which you cannot play and I can. You are to give it the first trial."

Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away until he reached the middle of the piece, when, stopping all at once, he exclaimed :

"How is this, Mozart? how is this? Here my hands are stretched out at both ends of the piano, and yet there's the middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music—not even the composer himself."

Mozart smiled at the half-excited indignation of the great master, and, taking the seat he had just quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self-assurance, that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along through the single passages, he came to the part which his teacher pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as many are aware, was endowed with an extremely long nose—a prodigious nose, which, in modern parlance, "stuck out a foot." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme end of the piano, and leaning forward, bobbed his *nose*-y protuberance against the middle key, which "nobody could play!" Haydn, at first surprised, now burst into an immoderate fit of laughter; and after acknowledging the "corn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never before discovered. Haydn was correct, for Mozart's name will ever be immortalized.

ASTHMA IN DOGS.

THE Canine Asthma is hardly ever observed to attack any but old dogs, or those who by confinement, to full living, and want of exercise, may be supposed to have become diseased by these deviations from a state of nature. It is hardly possibly to keep a dog very fat, for any length of time, without bringing it on. This cough is frequently confounded with the cough that precedes and accompanies distemper; but it may be readily distinguished from this, by an attention to circumstances—as the age of the animal, its not affecting the general health, nor producing immediate emaciation, and its less readily giving way to medicine. The cure is often very difficult, because the disease has in general been long neglected before it is sufficiently noticed by the owners. As it is in general brought on by confinement, too much warmth, and over-feeding, so it is evident the cure must be begun by a steady persevering alteration in these particulars. The medicines most useful are alteratives, and of those, occasionally, emetics are the best. One grain of tartarised antimony (*i. e.* tartar emetic), with two, three, or four grains of calomel, is very useful and valuable emetic. This dose is sufficient for a small dog, and may be repeated twice a week with great success—always with palliation.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—It is singular that when bills become due, their acceptors become mist.

NEW YORK CLIPPER,

THE RECOGNIZED SPORTING JOURNAL OF AMERICA!

THIS favorite American Sporting Newspaper is published every Thursday morning, and may be had of all News Dealers throughout the United States. It contains reports of

THE PRIZE RING,	THE TURF,	FEATS OF STRENGTH,
PEDESTRIANISM,	YACHTING,	COCK FIGHTING,
CRICKET,	ROWING,	PIGEON SHOOTING,
CANINE SPORTS,	GAME OF BALL,	RIFLE SHOOTING,
SPARRING,	CHESS,	DRAUGHTS,

THEATRICALS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS, &c.

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" Eight.....$13 "
" Twelve.....$18 "
In all cases, in advance.

ADVERTISING.

Six cents per line, for each and every insertion.

Sporting advertisements, or those of interest to the sporting community, only solicited.

Payment to be made in advance, except in those cases where the parties are directly known to us.

Notices, of Sporting Events to come, or, of those that may have taken place, inserted gratuitously.

All matter intended for insertion in that week's issue, must be sent in by Tuesday noon.

QUEEN & JONES, PROPRIETORS,
No. 102 Nassau Street, Third Floor, Room No. 11.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

FRANK QUEEN, Editor.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ROSS & TOUSEY, 103 Nassau st., N. Y, and 25 Clark st., Chicago.
MIKE MADDEN, 22 Ann street.
SAMUEL YATES, 22 Beekman street.
HAMILTON & JOHNSTON, 30 Ann street.
A. WINCH, 116 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & Co., 9 and 13 Court street, Boston.
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Building, Baltimore, Md.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. T.—The compensation balance prevents the effect of expansion or contraction, because it consists of interrupted concentric rings of different metals, joined together, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of another. It certainly is a great addition to the qualities of a watch. 2. The new Trotting Park, near Point Breeze, Philadelphia, has not yet been opened.

SIMON WIGWAG, Baltimore.—It was in the fight between Deaf Burke and O'Rourke—not between the former and O'Connell—at New Orleans, in 1838, that the riot occurred when Burke fought his way out of the ring with a bowie-knife, and escaped on horseback. 2. Dominick Bradley has not appeared in the ring since his fight with Sloan.

A TURFITE.—"1. Please state the time made by Prince, in trotting 10 miles, and also Trustee's time, in trotting 20 miles. 2. Did Flora Temple ever beat Highland Maid's time of 2:27, in harness, in trotting a mile? Your answer will decide a bet." 1. Prince's time, in harness, 10 miles, 28 minutes, 8¼ seconds; Trustees's 20 miles, 59 minutes, 35½ seconds. 2. No.

A SUBSCRIBER, Zanesville, Ohio—"When was Wm. Poole shot, and how long a time elapsed before he died?" Poole was shot between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, 25th of February, and died about 2 or 3 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, March 8.

P. O. JONES.—The quarter has been run in 48½ seconds. 2. Mr. Ottignon formerly belonged to this city, but was not proprietor of the Gymnasium here. 3. We intend to give an article on training pedestrians, in a few weeks.

OLD TIMES.—1. Mrs. Barney Williams is a native of this city; she was formerly Mrs. C. Mestayer. 2. Mr. and Mrs. Florence left here for Europe, some few weeks since.

SANDY BOY, Detroit.—Mr. Robert L. Stevens, whose death we announced in our last, was not the owner of the celebrated yacht America, but a brother to Commodore Stevens, the owner.

T. T.—Euchre. "1. What is the meaning of the word Dutching, as used in this game? 2. Which is the highest card in the game?" 1. Dutching is when a red card is turned down by the dealer, and his adversary wishes to make the opposite suit of the same color the trump. 2. Jack of trumps"

DICK LESTER, Wilmington, Del.—Both fights were won by Spring—the first in 2 hours and 20 minutes, the second in 1 hour and 48 minutes, the same number of rounds being fought in each battle.

T. P. L., Chicago.—We have handed your letter to a gentleman who will make the necessary inquiries, and answer you by mail.

C. HENRY.—"1. Please state if John Diamond and Mickey Warren are performing at present; if so, where? 2. Who owns the trotting horse, Flora Temple, James McMann or James Irving?" 1. They are not. 2. The former.

QUICKSTEP, Rome, N. Y.—"Decide a bet by stating whether or not five pound notes are in circulation in Ireland at the present time?" Such notes are in circulation.

DRAGMAN, Philadelphia.—ALL FOURS. Low counts before Jack, and consequently your opponent is out.

B. J. F.—The parties engaged in the Bowery shooting affair (John and Pat. Mathews and J. Kerrigan) are not pugilists.

ALLEN, Philadelphia.—We are not opposed to sword exercise. If you can give us some interesting matter on the subject, we shall be happy to publish it.

T. A. C., Williston, Vermont.—Your time is not out yet—have forwarded the missing number.

F. L. B. C, Albany.—Let us hear from you whenever any thing of interest transpires in your club.

MOSE, of Boston.—1. The Duke of Sussex is uncle to the Queen, on the father's side. 2. We have no knowledge of the Superior Boat Club ever having been beaten. 3. We do not know where James M. Cooke, the actor, is at present. 4. Bill Hayes is not Champion of Middle Weights.

C. L., Albany.—"1. When did the fight take place between Story's dog and the Boston dog, Tige? 2. Which was the winner? to decide a bet?" 1. June 20, 1854. 2. Story's dog, in 53 minutes—Tige died a day or two after the fight.

A. and P., Newark.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union before Indiana, consequently A. loses.

HEN. HURT, Philadelphia.—"In this week's CLIPPER, in the account of Caunt and Bendigo's fight for the Championship, it is stated that in almost every round Bendigo "went down." Is that not foul? If it is *not* foul, why was the battle decided against Caunt?—if it *is* foul, why was Bendigo allowed to do it so often?" Bendigo's conduct in going down was decidedly in opposition to the rules of fair fighting, and if justice had been meted out, Caunt would have been declared the victor at an early stage of the fight It seems to have been a settled thing that Bendigo *must win*—if not by fair means, why then by *foul*; and as *clubs* were trumps, and Bendigo's friends held a "good hand," it was an easy matter for them to secure the game as they did.

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.—The National Regatta will be open for boats from all parts of the Union. The precise spot has not yet been decided upon, but it will be announced as soon as settled upon.

WILLIS, Bridgeport.—"Inform me the age and time Tom Hyer fought his first prize fight?" Hyer was about 22 years of age when he first entered the ring, with Country McClusky, on the 9th of September, 1841.

J. W., Simcoe, C. W.—We are informed that Mr. Tregloan hails from Cornwall, England.

R. W., Hamilton, C. W.—The firm referred to does exist—we have handed your letter to one of the partners, who will answer you by mail. Much obliged for your good opinion. Hope the "Canada boys" will send us some sporting items.

SLIGO.—We cannot advise you on this point—we do not believe the thing "can be did.

W. S., Boston.—Please send us a few lines as to the birth-place, age, &c., of the "Buck." Dag. received.

F. H. G. B., Philadelphia.—R. & T. will probably write to you—letter shown to them last week.

FISHERMAN.—Stringer & Townsend can probably supply you with said books.

DOCTOR, Newark.—"Please state the quickest time made in crossing the Atlantic each way, and by which steamship?" According to our record, which we have every reason to believe is correct, the Baltic made the quickest run from Liverpool to New York, the time being 9 days 13 hours and 30 minutes. By the last mail from Europe, we learn that the steamer Persia made the run from New York to Liverpool in 9 days, 12 hours and 40 minutes.

LANE, Bridgeport.—1. Mr. Forrest first appeared on the stage at the Walnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, on Nov. 27th, 1826. 2. The population of Washington, D. C., at the taking of the last census, was 40,000.

H. D. B., Portsmouth, Ohio.—We do not understand your question, as written—the terms are not used here. Please make them a little more definite.

L. S., Philadelphia.—Thank you; a report was already in type.

C. A. H., Nashua, N. H.—Much obliged for your kind offer. Will let you know the Nos. missing in a week or two.

J. S., Reading, Pa.—This correspondent says "that fight" actually took place as recorded, but he was unable to learn the name of the referee, &c.

J. H., Ashway, R. I.—There is such a pugilist—he fought six battles in the P. R., with Wadsworth; Haskney Bill; Williamson, three times; and Nutall, winning five out of the six—his weight, 168 lbs.

H. B.—See Turf, in another column, for Pryor's time.

D. J.—Will endeavor to ascertain.

☞ A number of others will be attended to in our next.

BODILY AND MENTAL CULTURE.

WE have more than once urged upon parents and guardians the absolute necessity of giving some attention to the physical education of those under their charge, as well as to their mental culture; for the one is as necessary to a full development of the latter, as food is requisite for our very existence. So anxious are some parents to have the mind properly cultivated, that they confine their children in close, ill-ventilated rooms, for several hours at a time, and even when they return home they have such a multiplicity of lessons to learn for the following day, that it becomes necessary to coop them up for the remainder of the day. This is all wrong. Children, as well as "those of a larger growth," need exercise, and if deprived of it, they soon exhibit evidences of premature decay, both in mind and body. Give exercise to the body, and the intellect will the more readily expand and develope itself, and what before was an irksome task, becomes a pleasant pastime. Among the Greeks and Romans, the training and exercise of the body in different muscular feats and attitudes formed a regular part of their system of education; and this plan should be generally adopted in the schools and seminaries of this country. There is no doubt but that, by constant exercise, the several muscles of the body may be very much strengthened and improved; and that on the contrary by disuse, they become soft, flaccid, and weakened. A regular exercise of the different muscles of the body, then, by which they are made to perform their various functions with firmness and precision, must be of the greatest consequence in contributing to the healthy and harmonious state of the system. This is particularly the case with the muscles of the chest, which perform so important a part in the function of respiration: and it must be obvious that the more these muscles are strengthened and improved, by judicious training, from childhood upwards, the more likely is it that the chest will be strong and able to perform its important offices. But it is the same with almost every other part; the muscles of the arm swell out and become vigorous by regular use; and so likewise do those of the lower limbs. It may be remarked, that, among some classes of working people, who wear heavy shoes, with stout and unyielding soles, the back muscles of the leg, from want of use, are thin and flaccid; whereas, those of their arms and shoulders, being constantly exercised, are broad, square, and fleshy.

Gymnastic exercises, therefore, should be early commenced with children, taking care not to push them to the least extreme, and not to extend them to weak and diseased children, who are unable to endure such fatigue. First of all, the arms should be exercised, by swinging them in the various positions, from ten to fifteen minutes at a time; then the various marches and countermarches, to exercise the lower limbs, should be practised; and running, leaping, and other feats may follow. At the same time, it must be kept in view that all exercise and exertion, when carried too far, is dangerous and hurtful to the system. The simpler the gymnastic exercises are, so much the better, and they should never be continued till the body is exhausted with fatigue; moderately pursued, they are of the most essential service to youth, especially to those in large cities, who have not an opportunity of enjoying the free country air. These exercises have the sanction of the greatest men of antiquity; and Milton, in his admirable treatise on education, recommends them as a necessary part of the training of youth. These exercises may also be of the greatest service to adults, especially to all those whose sedentary occupation keeps them pent up in cities. Caution, however, should be observed by those not previously habituated to such exercises, to begin with the most gentle kind, and accustom themselves gradually; and this advice is particularly to be observed by invalids. Neither should these exercises be ever carried to excess, even by the strong and robust. By incorporating in their system of school instructions those exercises we have already enumerated, and others which we shall refer to hereafter, teachers and parents will find their labors greatly lightened, in the end. It is a mistaken idea some folks have that a brilliant intellect is all that is necessary to the future well being and happiness of mankind. A *healthy organization* is the basis of *all* employment, as it is of *all* enjoyment. Let those who have the instruction and care of children remember that the body needs training as well as the mind. Although this advice comes *only* from a "sporting paper," do not let its influence be lost upon you, and your children in after years will bless you and revere your memory.

SERVED RIGHT.

THERE are some individuals in the habit of hiring horses, for the purpose of having a "day's sport," as they term it, who never fail to return the animal in a damaged condition, sometimes even rendering him entirely unfit for further use. Most of this miscalled "sport," takes place on Sunday, the party hiring supposing that the law will not hold them answerable for any damage sustained by a horse hired on that day. The fallacy of this belief was made apparent in an action tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in this city, a few days since, in which the proprietor of a livery stable claimed compensation for losses suffered by him on account of the negligence of the defendant. It appeared that on the 10th of June last, the latter hired from the former a horse and buggy wagon, which were to be returned in good condition the same night to the stable of the plaintiff. The property not coming home, search was made for it on the following day, when the horse and wagon were found in a bad plight; the latter was broken, and the horse had been over-driven and very badly treated—lame, and suffering from the whip. On the part of the defence it was set up, that as the contract for the hire of the horse and wagon was made *on a Sunday*, the plaintiff could not recover. His Honor, Judge Daly, said that this action was not based on a contract, but was for the ill-treatment of the horse and the damage done to the wagon. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $225 and costs. We hope the result of this suit may have a salutary effect on those "fast young men" who throng "the Avenue" and other roads on Sundays, with stylish "establishments," &c., but who think of nothing but the easiest mode of killing "horse-flesh." That old but true saying should ever be kept in mind, that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

THE RESULT.

WE have pleasure in informing our friends that our "regular edition" was entirely "bought up," by noon of Thursday, the 24th, and that the forms were immediately put to press, and a second edition struck off, by the following day; and of this last edition we have very few on hand at the present writing. In fact, as we predicted, we over run our usual edition by several thousand copies. For this evidence of the attachment of our friends, we feel deeply grateful, and shall do all in our power to render the CLIPPER worthy, in all respects, of the confidence and patronage of the fraternity.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

THE design of our new heading is generally commended. If it had been followed out by the engraver, the effect produced would have been different from what it now is. The design was light and graceful—the engraving is dark and heavy. We have, therefore, given orders to have another engraving made; which, we trust, will be "the thing." A few weeks will suffice for the execution of the work, when the improved heading will appear.

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

WE are not in the habit of inserting "notices of the press" in reference to the CLIPPER, but we must step aside for once, and let our readers see what the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says of us. Read it:

STAND FROM UDDER!—The NEW YORK CLIPPER, enlarged in size, with a new engraved head, and lots of illustrations, champions the world *a Poutrance*, as FORREST says in "Macbeth!" It commences the fourth volume in grand style, has distanced all competition in this country, and bids fair to rival and go ahead of Bell's Life, as an exponent of sporting matters. Its present form affords room for a weekly account of all matters in pugilism, boating, gunning, racing, etc., and it has arrived at a period of success which enables its proprietors to make it precisely *the thing*.

Thankee!

Here is another from the N. Y. Sunday Dispatch, in reference to our partner:

James Jones, formerly of the firm of Ross, Jones & Tousey, has, we perceive, become one of the proprietors of the NEW YORK CLIPPER, a sporting paper published in this city. The CLIPPER has just entered on its fourth volume and appears in a new dress this week. We did not know that our friend Jones had a penchant for the Fancy till we saw his name announced as one of the proprietors of a Sporting Journal. What his qualifications are as to matters relating to the Turf, the Ring, or the various other amusements of the Fancy, we, of course, cannot determine. He is, however, one of the most wide-awake business men we have ever met, and if he don't push the circulation of the CLIPPER up to the full extent of the sporting fraternity and realize a fortune out of the concern in a very short time we shall be very greatly mistaken.

The Philadelphia Bulletin is very complimentary, indeed. See here:

The NEW YORK CLIPPER now takes its place on a par with Bell's Life in London. It is invaluable to sportsmen and to all amateurs in gunning, boating, fishing, pugilism, and the many pastimes in general. It is a decided success! The initial number of the fourth volume has been sent us in advance, and we hail its new shape and features with a satisfaction not less than that with which Napoleon III recently welcomed his new-born heir. The new heading is odd, but very apropos, and the change from its former size will enable its editors to furnish a fund of interesting matter weekly that their former abridged limits would not admit.

We will only pick out one more. It is from the Sunday Leader:

Jones, the great news dealer, has gone into the newspaper publishing. Having disposed of his interest in the firm of Ross, Jones & Tousey, he has purchased an interest in the NEW YORK CLIPPER. We trust he will find the change agreeable and profitable. He is too shrewd a man to make any change that will not pay. We must, therefore, assume that the CLIPPER is a profitable concern. We perceive that the paper has been altered and improved.

We could "keep on," but this will give our readers an idea of what "the papers" think of the CLIPPER.

NATIONAL REGATTA.—As the proposed Grand National Regatta, to take place on the waters of New York, on the 23d of June, must prove beneficial to the interests of our citizens generally, it is to be hoped that a degree of liberality will be manifested by them commensurate with the grand project in view. It is desirable that the Regatta in question shall be national in reality, as well as in name; and to attain this object, we would suggest to our friends of the Empire City Regatta Club, under whose auspices the affair has been started, the expediency of calling a meeting of the different Clubs, here and elsewhere, for the purpose of adopting some plan for carrying to a successful issue the proposed Aquatic Carnival. We hope our friends will think over this matter.

AQUATICS.

Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVED.

Arabia, at Boston, April 25, from Liverpool, 12th.
Persia, at New York, April 29 " " 19th.

SAILED.

Cambria, from Boston, for Liverpool, April 23.
Baltic, from New York, for Liverpool, April 26.
Africa " " " " " 30.
Errickson, from Liverpool, for New York, April 16.

TO SAIL.

Arabia, from Boston, for Liverpool, May 7.
Errickson " New York, for " " 10.
Persia " " " " " 14.
Arago " " " Havre via Cowes, May 3.
Alma " " " " May 3.
City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, May 30.
Illinois, from New York, for California, May 5.

NEW YORK AGAINST ST. JOHN, N. B.—There is now a probability that the match between the Putman Boat Club of this city, and the Union Club of St. John, N. B., which has been in embryo for nearly a year, will have a promising deliverance, and will soon be in a shape that may be looked upon with pleasurable anticipations. We learn that Mr. Roberts, the President of the Putman Club, will leave this city on Friday, for Boston, where he will meet a deputation from the Union Club, and the preliminaries for the great race will then and there be definitely settled. Mr. Roberts, we learn, has authority from his Club to suggest three propositions to the St. John rowers, of the following import: First, that there shall be two races for a Thousand Dollars each, one to take place at New York and the other at St. John; Second, that they will meet the Union Club on Charles river, Boston, on any day they may designate; Third, that both Clubs shall enter the Regatta which the city of Boston propose to give on the 4th of July, and row for the prize, with One Thousand Dollars as a side bet. We cannot but think that out of these three liberal proposals of the Putman Club, something tangible will turn up. The first of the three offers comes nearest to our ideas of what the two most renowned Boat Clubs of the continent ought to settle upon, as well for their own satisfaction as for the satisfaction and gratification of the public at large. By having a race at each of those places, they would promote the welfare of their own towns, and contribute to the gratification of their own fellow citizens. Let us have one race in New York by all means.

ANOTHER NEW RACE BOAT.—We learn that Mr. Wm. H. Darling was the successful bidder to build a four oared thirty-five feet Race Boat for the Putman Club and that he will commence her construction immediately. This will probably be the boat which will contest against the St. John Club of New Brunswick. New Brunswick is a British Province—the race will therefore be between the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, and the Sons of Uncle Sam. Much will depend upon the construction of the boat. Keep your model eye well hauled to windward, Billy, and let it not be your fault, if "those Britishers" return home with the flag of victory spread to the breeze.

NEW RACE BOAT IRIS—RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—There was quite a turn out of the boat clubs of Philadelphia, on the 24th, on the occasion of the reception of the new barge Iris, built by Mr. James, of Brooklyn, belonging to the Bachelor Barge Club, of Philadelphia. The reception took place on the beautiful Schuylkill, the banks of which stream were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, admirers of aquatic sport. Seven beautiful barges, with crews dressed in full uniform, participated in the reception, and when the "Iris" appeared in view, she was greeted with cheers from those on the river, as well as from the spectators on shore. A procession of boats was formed, and the conclusion of which a collation was served by the "Bachelors," of which the different clubs partook. The crew of the Iris is composed of a fine body of young men, and as they will naturally wish to divide the honors won by the Atlanta, Camilla and Flirt last season we may look for some exciting races.

INGERSOLL'S FAIR.—We dropped in to C. L. Ingersoll & Son's extensive establishment, No. 250 South street, a few days since, and were greatly pleased with the various descriptions of boats to be seen there. The Messrs. Ingersoll, once a year, give a "Fair," to which the public have free access, and every information given, respecting the boats, &c., by those in attendance. We were much surprised at the display made this year, and could hardly believe it possible that so many varieties of water craft could be gathered together in one establishment. Yet, we beheld yachts, sail boats, club barges, row boats of various patterns, skeleton boats, working boats, surf, whale, and life boats; ship's yawls, ducking boats, and in fact many others, the names of which escaped our memory, and these too, all under the one roof. We advise those who take an interest in aquatic sports, &c., to visit "The Fair" of the Messrs. Ingersoll. It remains open this week only.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLIPPERS.—The Boston Atlas alludes to the loss of the clipper ship Schomberg, the telligence of which disaster was brought by the Africa and adds: "This vessel was built by one of the most eminent shipbuilders in Great Britain, and was designed to beat all the ships which had been built for the same owners by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston; but the result, reckoning her passage up to the time she was wrecked, shows that she had been beaten by the Lightning, Champion of the Seas, James Baines and Donald McKay. All these, built by Mr. McKay, made their first passage inside of 80 days. The James Baines made it in 63 days."

CLUB BOATS.—The encouragement given by the citizens of Boston, the past two years, for Fourth of July Regattas, seems to have awakened a new impulse for the most healthful and invigorating sport. The different boat clubs in this vicinity, including several new ones formed the past winter, are unusually active in preparing for the campaign, and the approaching season promises to be a most brilliant one to the lovers of this manly exercise.

BALL PLAY.—A game of Wicket was played at Great Barrington, Mass., on the 18th ult. C. N. was the leader of one party, and John Price, of the other. The game was a close one, the aggregate count in three innings being 192 and 187, Captain Emerson's side proving the victors.

SPARRING.

SPARRING CLUB.—We are informed that a new Gymnastic and Sparring Club has just been organized in Spring Garden, Philadelphial, under the name of the Pocahontas Club, of Philadelphia. It is composed of young men of the district, who have secured a room in Parrish street East of Twelfth, which they intend fitting up for the various kinds of gymnastic exercises, as well as sparring. To assist them in carrying out their design, they intend giving a Sparring Exhibition at Franklin Hall, May 19. Some of the best sparrers have volunteered for this exhibition, and it is hoped a liberal patronage will be extended the Club, in order that they may perfect their proposed arrangements without delay. We hope the example set by this Club will be followed by young men in other cities. In this way, many of the objections to the conduct of our Sparring Exhibitions may be obviated.

BENEFIT OF BARNEY FORD.—On Monday evening, April 21, there was a grand sparring exhibition at the National Varieties Hall, Boston, being for the benefit of Barney Ford. Although the night was very stormy the hall was crowded, and everything passed off remarkably well. The following is the order in which the set-tos took place:

First.—Tilton and Ball. This was very fair, both being evenly matched, and were well received.

Second.—Young Haley and Sparks—an excellent display—both were loudly applauded; but Young Haley showed the most science.

Third—Careless Boy and John Wood. This was an exciting affair, and at the third round the former was knocked senseless, and did not "come to" for nearly three minutes, after which he got the best of Wood.

Fourth—Smith and McDermott. This was a very short trial, as Smith "lost his temper" in the third round, when Price took him out.

Fifth.—Devine and Mackie—a short set-to, which didn't amount to anything worth mentioning.

Sixth.—Grey and the "Wild Irishman." This bout created more merriment, among the audience, than any other during the evening, both showing such "science" in stopping each other's blows, and the attitudes they struck, when defending themselves. Old professors of the manly art might have learnt new dodges, passes, &c., if they had watched them closely.

Seventh.—Green and Kenny, (amateurs). Not much of any account, although they will, in time, make good hitters.

Eighth—Coburn and Young Colbert. This was a very good thing, and both received shouts of applause; but Coburn had the best of it by all odds.

Ninth.—Hobbs and Scotty—a clever thing, although Scotty had it nearly all his own way.

Tenth, and last.—Barney Ford and Young Ed. Price appeared for the wind-up. Before commencing, B. returned his thanks to the audience for the kindness they had shown him in coming out in such large numbers on such a bad night, and he likewise stated that Price would take a benefit on Monday evening, 28th. They then commenced the wind-up, which was truly a master piece of self-defence, both doing their utmost. Barney is in bad condition, having been sick the past three months; Price, on the contrary, is in good condition, which may, possibly, account for his getting a little the best of Barney.

Coburn took the first prize and Young Haley the second.

DOMINICK BRADLEY'S EXHIBITION.—The Sparring Exhibition, previously announced, for the benefit of Dominick Bradley, took place in Philadelphia, at Franklin Hall, on the 22d ult., and was *the* exhibition of the season, not in regard to numbers, but in reference to the even manner in which the sparrers were matched. The entire management of the exhibition was of a different character from that usually manifested in sparring exhibitions, and everybody was well pleased. The sparring commenced by a set-to between Dan Dougherty and Young Barney Aaron. The latter was unexpected, and his appearance took those present by surprise—he sparred well, and Dan remarked that it was rather "tight papers," for him. Davis, of Liverpool, and Johnny Hasson next put on the gloves—this set-to was warm work, and "brought down the house" by its excellence. Davis at one time fell headforemost off the stage, and would have been seriously injured, had not Mr. Bradley caught him before he reached the floor. Hasson proved himself the better man in this contest. McCuen and Thompson next played a "hand out," when Pete Bradley and Jno. Trainor appeared—this was an "even thing," it being difficult to say who had the best of it. Martin and Johnson were next introduced—this was more of a wrestling than sparring match—the former giving his opponent an ugly fall, which shook the house again. Aaron and Young Bendigo then had a lively time of it. After this, came Mike Bradley and Caywood, the latter having rather the best of the hitting. Two light weights, Pete Bradley and Morris, then took a turn, and gave a clever set-to. Tom O'Connell and Mike Bradley had some sharp work—it was give and take, and no "let up." The wind-up of the evening's sports was then announced, between Phil Clare, of New York, and Dominick Bradley. This set-to was anxiously looked forward to, Phil Clare being known to be a good 'un, as well as his opponent. At it they went, and after a pretty severe tussle, in which some blows were administered sufficient to fell an ox, and in which neither one gained an advantage, the men retired, and the audience dispersed. Jemmy Smith, the Belfast Barber, acted as master of ceremonies.

ORVILLE GARDNER'S EXHIBITION.—Notwithstanding the price of admittance to Orville Gardner's sparring exhibition, on Monday evening last, was 50 cents, Shakespeare Hall, a fine large room by the way, was comfortably filled by a respectable audience. At 8 o'clock, there were but few in attendance, but soon after that the place began to fill up, and by the time the sparring commenced, the room was full. The sparring was commenced by two of the Young Gardners, brothers of Orville—then came in rotation, Ward and Stewart; Andy Kelly and J. Gallagher; Charley Lynch and Charley Holmes; John McMahon, and Pat Farroll; Hugh McClain and Con Kagan; Young Dwyer and Young Caffry; W. Tovee and Jack Adams. Where all was good, it would be out of place to particularise. The sparring, as a general thing, was realy excellent, and much pleased those who witnessed it. Old Tovee and Adams appeared in fighting costume. The wind-up was given by Phil. Clare and Orville Gardner, and, although the latter seemed to be somewhat out of practice, he convinced the spectators that he still understood the delineation of the science; he is a good stopper, and so proved himself on Monday evening, notwithstanding Clare is a difficult man to stop, his blows being sent in like a sledge hammer. The entire exhibition was a complete success, and shows that a proper management of exhibitions is appreciated by lovers of the sport, no matter what the price may be. There seems to be a disposition manifested in sparring circles to have exhibitions conducted in a more straightforward and honest manner than they have heretofore been. Those giving exhibitions are beginning to see the ill effect of announcing names without first being convinced that such men intend to set-to. Treat the patrons of sparring exhibitions in a fair manner, and all will eventually succeed, and boxing at once take a higher stand.

ROBERTS AND LAVERTY'S EXHIBITION.—An exhibition for the joint benefit of John Roberts, of Chicago, and J. Laverty, of St. Louis, took place at No. 22 White street, on Saturday evening, 26th. The attendance was fine, and the sparring good. Among those who sparred were Messrs. Mooney, Morris Leonard, Kelly, Farrell, &c. The wind-up between Roberts and Laverty was really excellent, and gave the greatest satisfaction to the spectators. Mr. Tovee officiated, as usual, and announced Orville Garden's benefit for the following Monday.

YOUNG BARNEY AARON'S 1ST OF MAY BENEFIT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Young Barney Aaron takes a benefit at Franklin Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1st. He has gained a host of hearty friends and patrons during his short stay there, and is ensured a rousing house. He is to be assisted by all the fistic talent there, by Warren the New York break down dancer, and the wind-up, between himself and Mike Trainor, will be worth twice the admission money.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FOOT RACE IN BUFFALO.—The following report of a foot race which came off in Buffalo, should have reached us before, but probably was miscarried. A fireman's foot race took place at Miller's Riding Gallery, on the 15th April, the conditions of which were as follows: each engine or hose company of the department to select a runner from their company, and each one to run separate—distance nine time around the gallery, (which the judges erroneously put down as making one mile) the company winning to receive a set of framed pictures, and the runner himself to receive $5. There was much excitement created among the firemen, and the house was crowded. The following is a summary of the entries, and the time made:

Company.	Runner.	Time.
Cataract, No. 1	Canada	3:32
Fillmore 2	Underfinger	3:42
Washington 5	Black Hawk	3:16
Red Jacket 6	Jim Bell	3:30
Perry 7	John Swift	3:29
Company 8	John Martell	3:36
Do. 12	Peter Klown	3:25
Hose 3	Taylor	3:18
Defiance 10	R. Buck	Gave out

The race was decided in favor of Black Hawk, (or rather Peter Graham, which is his real name) of Washington, 5. By some mistake, No. 10's runner only went around the course eight times.

[The report sent us is signed by Messrs. John Alison and Thomas Knowlton as judges. We would respectfully suggest to these gentlemen, or through them to the proprietor of the Gallery, the propriety of correctly measuring the aforesaid ring, for in our opinion, nine circuits, will make scarcely two thirds of a mile, instead of a mile, as stated. We believe this is the same ring in which an Indian is said to have run five miles in less than 20 minutes, a few weeks since. Let us have a correct measurement, gentlemen.—ED. CLIP.]

UNION JACK, of Cambridgeport, will run George Lamson, A. Ellis, or James Cox, a foot race for any amount, on May day. Man and money ready at the corner of Prospect and Summer street.

CHARLES A. GODDARD, alias Yankee Jack, having been challenged by John Williams, of Boston, to run any distance from one to five miles, for $5 to $20, states that he will run Williams a two mile race for $5 a side, on Saturday, May 3d, to start from the Irving House, Boston.

FOOT RACE AND HURDLE LEAPING.—A match has been made between Chicken Billy, Mickey Free, and Matthew Cassidy, to run a foot race of ten miles, and jump 100 hurdles, for $600; each competitor staking $200; the first in to take all. This race is to come off on Thursday, the 8th of May, on the Union Course, Long Island. Sixty dollars are now deposited, and the balance is to be made good on or before the day of the race.

A FOOT race of one mile will come off at the Irving House, Cambridgeport, May morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, A. M. The prize offered, by Mr. Sam Knight, of the Irving House, is a silver cup, valued at $25, and the race will be free to all who choose to enter. Quick time may be expected. We shall give the result in our next.

TEN MILE HURDLE RACE.—Wallace Ferguson and Mickey Free are matched to run ten miles and jump one thousand hurdles, thirty-two inches high, for $250 a side and the Championship. It will take place on the Lynn (half mile) Trotting Park, May 6th. Both men are now in active training, Ferguson at the Naumkeag House, kept by Mr. J. R. Bastord, near South Danvers, Mass.; Mickey, we don't know where.

FOOT RACE.—A race of one mile took place on the 11th at the Red House, between Mat. Cassidy and McKeever, for $50 a side, McKeever receiving 50 yards start. Cassidy won with ease, in 5:19

CHALLENGE TO THE INDIAN SMITH.—John Grindell, having recovered from his late indisposition, will run the Indian Smith, four separate races, of 5, 10, 15 and 20 miles, for from $100 to $500 each race. If the Indian does not accept, any other man in the United States can have the privilege of doing so.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE IN CHICAGO.—A Foot Race came off in Levi North's Amphitheatre, Chicago, on the 24th April, between Messrs. Logan and Osborne, for $50 a side—distance, 15 circuits of the ring. Osborne started first, accomplishing the distance in 1 min. and 44 seconds, the time made by Ottignon in his race with Logan a few weeks previous, at the same place. Logan then started, and strange to say his time was found to be exactly like that of Osborne, viz.: 1.44, thus making a tie. The match was to have been decided on the following night, at the Amphitheatre, it being the last night of the season.

CRICKET.

ALBANY CRICKET CLUB.—This club at its annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. Lacy, President; J. C. Austin, Vice-President; T. R. Cutler, Treasurer; F. L. C. Chapin, Secretary. J. C. Austin chairman of match committee. The present Albany Cricket Club was organized in 1853, three or four of its members being among the founders of the old Albany Cricket Club, established in 1837. Wm. Lacy, Esq., being its first president, who also presides over the new Club. In 1854, one match, (its first one) was played with the Utica Club on their ground, and the next season three more were played with the first Clubs of the country, and during that short period it earned for itself a reputation of which it may well be proud.

CHALLENGE.—The Ashway, R. I., Union Cricket Club will play a Home and Home match with the Shamrock Club, of Richmond, R. I., any day they think proper, in the month of May, for $50 a side, and expenses. If they cannot bring forward a full eleven, B. Scott, T. Netherwood, and J. Haywood will play B. Brary, R. Wolfenden, and J. Ferryman for $25 a side.—W. Richardson, Secretary, U. C. C.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH, FOR $10,000.—On Tuesday, May 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a great trotting match is to take place on the Union Course, L. I., between the trotters BUZZ and Lantern, for $10,000, the former entered by Hiram Woodruff, and the latter by Geo. Spicer. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. This promises to be a most exciting match, and will probably draw to the Union an immense assemblage of those fond of a good trot. In order that our friends may be enabled to reach the Course in good season, we would inform them that cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 1 o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over, the fare for the trip, there and return, 50 cents. Stages also leave Williamsburgh, and stop within a short distance of the Course.

MATCH ON THE 26TH.—A trotting match for $200 a side, came off over the Union Course, on the 26th, between J. Conway's sorrel Billy, and Hanfield's Black Hawk Maid. The former won in two straight heats.

Time—3.18; 3.11.

Union Course, L. I.—Running.

MONDAY, April 21.—Running match for $200, ten miles out, carrying catch weights.

Mr. Whelan named br. m. Lilly Dale 1
Mr. J. Shaw named gr. m. Fanny 2
Time, 29:20.

THE TURF IN INDIANA.—A correspondent, writing in Plymouth, Indiana, sends us an account of a race that took place on the 19th, between two horses, the property of Mr. J. Thompson, of Plymouth, and Mr. Beck, of Elkhart, distance, a quarter of a mile, for a small stake. It was arranged for Thompson's horse to win, but the Plymouth boys knowing that the other was the fastest, backed him quite freely. On getting off, the boys gave such an outlandish screech as to frighten Beck's horse, and he was unable to hold him in, and Thompson was, therefore, beaten by several yards. That's the way to fix them.

The Great Three Mile Race.

PRYOR, LECOMTE AND MINNOW—PRYOR THE WINNER.

THE announcement that three such horses as Lecomte, Pryor and Minnow were to contend for the purse, three mile heats, over the Union Course, yesterday, created a great deal of excitement, as may well be supposed. The day was beautiful—neither too hot nor too cold. The excitement which was caused by the announcement of the race was general; it pervaded "all sorts of people," and manifested itself in many ways. The rain, which fell in torrents the evening previously, had made the course heavy, slow and unelastic. In spots it was sticky, so much so, that it showed plainly upon the hoofs of the contending nags, as one or two of them passed the stand in a trot. This, however, was mainly confined to the space between the drawgates; the remaining portions of the course, to the casual observer, looking remarkably well. The betting was as varied as betting men could have wished. Pryor closed as the favorite vs. the field, at $500 to $400.

Upon stripping the nags, Pryor looked the perfection of elegance, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," and must have delighted his backers by his extraordinary apparent power and muscular development, each muscle and "each particular hair" being exactly in the right place—his coat betokened the finest health, and his eagerness for the contest was plainly manifest.

Minnow looked vigorous and in good spirits, but in one short week she had shrunk too much. To the eye of a close observer she seemed to have lost in flesh at least one hundred pounds. Lecomte was not Lecomte, although his many friends stood by him manfully in the betting circle, and lost their money, dollar for dollar. He was greatly reduced in flesh—more so than we have ever seen him. His coat had not a healthy, glossy look, and the new hair peeping out showed too plainly that he had shed his old coat prematurely. His eye betokened vigor, but his step had lost its elasticity, and he looked like a brave old hero in the act of leading a "forlorn hope," not for himself, but his posterity; and although he had a remarkable turn of speed, when he was called upon, he could not, for want of strength, respond to it.

The race requires no lengthened description, for although Pryor lost the first heat, it was very palpable that he did not run for it, Minnow being second and Lecomte winning it, without a struggle, amidst deafening shouts. The second heat Pryor took the lead, but resigned it to Lecomte before they had fairly got into straight work upon the backstretch, and at the half mile post Lecomte was at least thirty feet in advance. The pace seemed regular and steady, and they ran half of the second mile pretty much in the same position. Pryor neared him around the turn of the homestretch, and a pretty sharp scuffle ensued down the home run. Pryor led him at the stand, and just after passing it, Gil, on Lecomte, was again in the lead; at this moment the joy of the Lecomte party was unbounded, and was manifested in the most unearthly sounds that ever rent the air; their joy was, however, short-lived—Pryor's rider had made a mistake, not, however, fatal, in thinking that the heat was at an end; recovering himself, he set sail, and catching Lecomte on the backstretch, he passed him like a dart, and from that moment all the interest of the race was at an end. The third heat Minnow tried it on with Pryor, but to no purpose, Lecomte content with taking his place as second, having won the first heat, and making no effort beyond getting in his distance.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, April 18.—Purse $500, three mile heats.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's (R. Ten Broeck's) ch. c. Pryor, by imp. Glencoe, out of Gypsy—3 years old 3 1 1
Gen Thomas J. Wells' ch. h. Lecomte, by Boston, out of Reel, 5 years old 1 2 3
Hon. D. F. Kenner's b. f Minnow, by Voucher, out of Dolphin, by Leviathan, 3 years old 2 3 2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
1st Mile	1:59¾	1:59¾	2:11
2d Mile	2:00¼	2:00¼	2:06
3d Mile	1:58¾	1:59¼	1:55
Total	5:58¾	5:59¾	6:12

(New Orleans Picayune, April 19.

Spring Meeting at New Orleans.

The opening day of the new Union Jockey Club was all that its warmest and most enthusiastic friends, who, for the last three months, have been indefatigable in their exertions for its success, could have desired. We present a

SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, April 15.—A sweepstakes for two year olds—subscription $300—forfeit $100—mile heats.

D. F. Kenner's b. f. Minne-ha-ha, by Mahomet, out of Ka'e Aubrey 4 1 1
A. L. Bingaman's (T. B. Poindexter's) b. c. by Yorkshire, out of Marietta 1 2 3
T. J. Wells' b. g. Moise, by Captain Elgee, out of Ruby 2 3 2
John Turnbull's ch. f by imp. Glencoe, out of Fanny G 3 4ds
Also b. f. Southern Belle ..... pd ft.
W. J. Minor's ch. f. Minne-ha ha ..... pd ft.
Time, 1:47¼; 1:48¾; 1:48¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse, two year olds, $100; mile heats.

W. J. Minor's ch. f. Minne-ha-ha, by Doubloon, out of Norma .. 1 1
Jno. Turnbull's b. f. Southern Belle, by imp Yorkshire, out of Sally Shannon 2 2
Time, 1:50¼; 1:50.

METARIE COURSE, Sunday, April 13.—Purse $250, mile heats, three in five.

G. W. Graves' b. f. Melody, by Voucher, out of Minnie, 3 years 1 1 1
A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. Tom McGuffin, by Ruffin, out of La Bacchante 2 2 2
T. G. Moore's ch. c. Cary Bell, by Wagner, dam by imp. Hedgford 3 3 3
Time, 1:49¾; 1:47; 1:46¾.
[New Orleans Picayune, April 16.

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE—BEST TIME ON RECORD.—We are compelled, at length, to "knock under," the Cunard steamer Persia, on her last eastern trip across the Atlantic, having accomplished the passage in nine days, twelve hours, and forty minutes, beating the Collins steamer Baltic's best passage, according to our record by 50 minutes. This is the best time ever made. We expect yet to hear of the distance being accomplished inside of nine days.

Since the above was in type, the Persia has arrived at this port, having made another quick passage. She left Liverpool at 9 A. M., on the 19th, and arrived at New York at 6 A. M., April 29.

CHALLENGE NOT ACCEPTED.—Where is my Newburyport man that agreed to meet me at the Granite House, on Fast Day, and make a match to fight three cocks for $25 each fight, and $50 the odd fight? As I have not heard from him since he was at my place and agreed to make the match, I think he has backed down. He must not talk fight unless he means it, as my cocks and money are ready any time with ten days' notice. I wish he would come to the scratch, or back down, and not say anything about fighting. I should like a word from the Newburyport man by the first mail. Yours,
Dover, April 28, 1856. L. B. LEGG.

GREAT LEAPING.—A San Francisco correspondent sends us an account of some tall Battoute Leaping that took place some time since in that place. Mr. Thomas King, the celebrated Gymnast and Battoute Leaper, attached to Rowe & Co.'s Pioneer Circus, made a leap, on the 10th of March, in the Pavillion of said Circus, over 10 horses, the distance cleared in the accomplishment of this feat being *thirty-four feet and five inches!* This is certainly extraordinary leaping, and we doubt if it can be excelled. What say our Circus friends.

WRESTLING CHALLENGE.—Wm. Tregloan will wrestle any man in the world, slip holds, best two out of three back falls, for from $100 to $500—the match to take place in one month from the first deposit.

OFF TO BOSTON.—Old Bill Tovee leaves here on Monday next for Boston, where, we believe, he will shortly give an exhibition.

Latest Foreign Sporting Items.

BY the Persia, which arrived on Tuesday we are enabled to give an outline of the latest foreign sporting items, the details of which will be given in our next.

A fight took place in Australia, on the 25th Dec., between Jem Kelly and Johnathan Smith, for £200 a side—17 rounds were fought, when the latter gave in.

A battle between Gundy and Taylor was decided, near Birmingham, on the 16th, in favor or Gundy.

Barney Aaron had arrived in England, and speaks well of his treatment in the States.

John Howard was matched to leap 27 feet, for £10—the fete was to be tried on the 17th April.

W. Jackson, of London, was also matched to clear 23 feet in a fair running jump, and 12 feet in a standing jump.

The 700 yards race between Pudney and Margetts was won by the former.

The Great All England Handicap foot race of 140 yards, was won by J. Nelson, of Padiham.

A match had been made between the celebrated pedestrians, Henry Read and H. Margetts, to run 300 yards.

The report of Robert Coombes' death is contradicted.

The Scullers race between Cannon and Watkins was won by the former.

Flybynight, owing to some discovery, had declined in the betting for the Derby, and Wentworth; a "dark" horse, had become the favorite.

At the Epsom Spring Meeting Races, the Great Metropolitan Handicap was won by Lord John Scott's "Cannobie." The City and Suburban Handicap was won by Mr. Ridley's "Hospitality."

NOW IS THE TIME.—Of all the seasons of the year, the present is the most delightful; and at this present writing, we are in the enjoyment of the most beautiful weather imaginable. It is owing in part, to this fact, that our friend, Dr. Gouraud, has received such large accessions to his patrons of late; for with promenades, and all that sort of thing, is associated the desire to appear good looking, "neat and trim," in the eyes of those "we place our affections upon." Now, to appear fresh and rosy, the Doctor's cosmetics are just what is needed. Hair Dye to change fancy-colored hair to a beautiful brown or jet black; Poudres Subtiles to eradicate superfluous hair; Italian Medicated Soap to clear the face of pimples, freckles, tan, &c., &c.; Liquid Rouge to give a rosy tint to the complexion, &c. The Doctor, at No. 67 Walker street, one door from Broadway, will supply the above; and T. R. Callendar, at 3d and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, will do the same for our friends of the Quaker City.

CANINE.

GREAT RAT KILLING MATCH FOR $100.—A large crowd of the fancy assembled at Canine Hall, 146 North street, Boston, Friday evening, April 25th, to witness the match between John B. Roberts' slut, Jenny, and Mr. Ladd's dog, Pincher, to kill twenty-five rats apiece, the one making the quickest time to win. Professor Cram was chosen time keeper; Mr. Holland and—(we did'nt get the other man's name) were appointed referees, and Moses B. Lakeman, umpire. The pit is twelve feet square, and considering the hot state of the room, the dogs worked well. At the toss for choice Mr. Roberts lost, and Mr. Ladd entered his dog last. Summary:

Mr. Roberts' slut Jenny, killed twenty five rats in two minutes and fifty-seven seconds.

Mr. Ladd's dog, Pincher, killed the same number in four minutes and forty-six seconds, thus taking him one minute and forty-nine seconds longer than Jenny. Mr. Ladd stated that his dog had been sick for the past week, and that may account in some measure for his not biting any sharper.

After the above match Mr. Wm. Evans' slut, Tiney, 4lbs. killed 3 rats in 1 min and 2 sec., and Huntley's, Jack, 9½ lbs, "layed out" 3 rats in 34 sec.

Roberts and Ladd have made another match for $50 a side, which is to come off May 9th, at the same place. Roberts agrees to have Jenny kill 25 rats in the same time that Ladd's Pincher kills twenty.

Mr. James Leleu will fight his dog Roscius, 22 lbs., against the Philadelphia dog Frank, for $100 or $200 a side—the fight to come off in four or five weeks from the first deposit. Money ready at Mr. Leleu's London Porter House.

The fight that was to have taken place on the 26th, between McMahon's slut Lilly, and Mulholland's dog Bounce, was postponed for one week, the latter paying $10 to have the match put off until the 3d of May, when it will be decided at McLaughlin's.

I will fight my slut "Peney" against Philadelphia "Touch," or any other 27 pound slut, in the United States, for the sum of $100 or $300. EDWARD RIELY.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A trial of steam fire engine will take place in the Park, on Tuesday next.

I will match my 56 lb. dog Tige, or Bill, 27 lbs., or or Paddy 16 lbs., against any three dogs of their weight in the United States, for $100 each match.

A match can be made by addressing James McLaughlin, 155 First Avenue, N. Y.

A Grand Rat Match between, Mr. Norris's dog Jerry, and Mr. McEwan's dog Nimrod, at 50 rats each, for $25 a side, will take place at James McLaughlin's, 155 First Avenue.

BATTLES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Fight between the Tipton Slasher and Tass Parker.

AUGUST 4, 1846.

On the 20th of January, 1846, a new candidate for fame—whose career, however, was of very short duration—made his appearance in the P. R., in the person of Perry, the Black, a fine powerful fellow, standing 6 feet and half an inch, and weighing 12st. 10lbs. He had displayed so much talent with the gloves, and was altogether so promising a novice, that many thought he would turn out a second Molineaux. As nothing can be ascertained, however, as to a man's fighting qualities without a trial, it was determined that the new Black, as he was called, should give the milling world a taste of his capabilities at an early day. An opponent was sought for, and quickly found. Burton, of Leicester, a much smaller man than himself, standing only 5 feet 10, and weighing 11st. 11lbs., at once declared his willingness to have a cut at the would-be Champion, and they met on the day above-named, for £15 a side. The Black more than answered the expectations of his friends; he defeated poor Burton with the greatest ease in 15 rounds and 24 minutes, repeatedly knocking him off his legs, and finally leaving the ring himself with scarcely a scratch. This, however, was the first and last appearance of Perry in the English P. R. His conduct in private circles was anything but what it should have been; he was continually presuming upon his strength, and assaulting the defenceless and weak. For these offences he was more than once fined and imprisoned, and at last—for some more serious delinquency in connexion with forgeries of bank notes—it was thought advisable to transfer the scene of his operations to another land, and he was provided with a passage to Australia, at the expense of the Government. In Sydney he defeated Hough, the Champion of Australia, but as he never again appeared among English boxers, it is unnecessary further to allude to him. On the 27th of January, a week after the above battle, Tom Paddock made his second appearance, as an opponent of the then promising Nobby Clarke. The latter was taller, heavier, and much more scientific than his rough and ready antagonist, and was the favorite in the betting. For the first 20 rounds the hitting was all in favor of Clarke, whose superior knowledge and physical power gave him immense advantage. After this, however, finding Paddock determined, and thoroughly game, he began to tire of his job, and at length he became positively frightened at Tom's perseverance and desperate rushes. He resorted to the dropping system, and finally, in the 44th round, at the expiration of 55 minutes, declined to come any more, although the punishment he had received was so very slight that it afforded no ground for his surrender. At the conclusion of the account in Bell's Life, the Editor says—"The details preclude all necessity for observation. The winner is a strong, game, country fighter, with a few points, while the loser is his superior in all save that without which every other qualification is as nought, viz., a courageous heart."

On the 4th of August following, Tass Parker once more entered the ring with the Tipton Slasher, in the hope of regaining the position he had lost by falling without a blow in their former fight. He declared he had screwed his courage to the sticking-place, and was determined to do or die. As the Slasher was then regarded in the light of the "coming Champion," and immediately after the fight put forth his claims to the title we present our readers with an account of this tourney, to enable them to judge of the respective merits of the Slasher and his scientific but too soft-hearted opponent.

SECOND FIGHT BETWEEN THE TIPTON SLASHER AND TASS PARKER.

This fight took place on Lindrick Common, Notts, about 8 miles from Sheffield; the ropes and stakes being provided by the Commissary of the Manchester P. R. The men entered the ring about half-past 11, the Slasher attended by Nobby Clarke and Reed, of Sheffield, and Tass by his brother Jem, and Cottrell, of Birmingham. The crowd to witness the sport was extremely dense, and the betting tolerably brisk—the friends of Parker being in the ascendant, and backing him at 5 to 4. After some difficulty in the choice of a referee—a position in those days far from enviable—they toed the scratch, and commenced

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The attitude of Parker, his left well forward in a line with his foot, and his right fore-arm slightly bent, and below the level of his left elbow, was graceful and attractive; he stood firm, yet springy, poised lightly on his forward foot, and was equally prepared for advance or retreat. His condition appeared first-rate, and his weight, 11st. 6lb., seemed well distributed for activity and powerful effort; his countenance was smiling and confident, and his age (33 years) sat lightly upon him. His massive and ungainly antagonist offered a striking contrast; brown, burly, and, as Paddy would say, "big for his size," he grinned grotesquely at his slighter rival, nor was the oddity of his mirthful mug by any means lessened by the fact of his front railings having been displaced in by-gone battles. He, too, was hard, and had evidently been brought by severe training into as good condition as we have ever seen him on former occasions. From the waist to the shoulders he was a model for a gladiator, but we doubt if the artist or the sculptor would feel inclined to copy his capital or his pedestals, inasmuch as the first is, despite a comic expression of good humor, as odd a conglomeration of features as Gillray or Cruikshank would desire to pencil; while the latter more resembles the letter K than the parallel supports which society has agreed to term symmetrical. His weight was 13st. 4lbs.; his age 27, having been born in 1819, although the displacement of his grinders gave him a more antique aspect. Little time was lost in sparring, for the latter, his left presented, and his right kept close to the mark, walked in upon his man, grinning mischief. Tass let go his left, but was stopped rather neatly; he broke ground and retreated, but the Slasher, working round, forced him into his corner, where several sharp and rapid exchanges took place, Parker twice popping in his left, but ineffectively, and the Slasher countering, in one instance, with a heavy hit on Tass's chest. After a little manœuvering, the Tipton, resolved to force the fighting, stepped gradually in, Tass retreating, and endeavoring to plant his favorite job; it was no go; taught by previous experience, the Tipton would not make play until his opponent let loose, and then, with more tact than we have hitherto seen him display, he countered with his left, and bringing up his right, caught Tass a sounder on the ribs. Tass leaped back, but renewed the hitting merrily, getting down at close quarters to avoid a return of the Tipton's right.

2. Tass, serious, looked as if measuring his work; the Tipton grinning. Fast fighting for big'un's seemed the oder of the day. Tass got in on the Slasher's mouth, who followed him fiercely, screwing himself up for mischief. Tass fought beautifully, but there seemed little sting in his deliveries; there was some excellent mutual stopping, which elicited applause, especially for the Slasher, of whom it was least expected. Tass again got in one on the Tipton's chest, who returned with his right, and Tass went to earth, half with his own consent.

3. The Slasher came up on the grin, and walked into his opponent without delay. Parker again fought well, though both were over fast. Merry work, but little harm done, till Tass sent his right, straight as an arrow, on the Tipton's left jaw, and down went his house, Parker also falling from his own blow. An uproarious chevy; first knock-down for Parker.

4. Parker came up cautious, with an ugly cut over the right eyebrow. First blood for the Slasher. A short round; the Tipton again drove Tass before him to his corner, where he got down to avoid.

5. As before, the Slasher seemed to have made up his mind that there should be no idling; no sooner at the scratch than he was at work. Tass popped at him, but was short, and the Tipton missed his counter-hit. The Slasher laughed, and tried it again, but was stopped. A little rally at the ropes, and Parker, after an exchange or two, dropped on his knees.

6. Tass manœuvering, Tipton fighting, but not getting home. Tipton's seconds advised him to wait for Tass's play; he did so, and was rewarded by success. He met Parker as he jumped in, with the left, and bringing up his right, gave him a ribber that laid him on the earth, half doubled up.

7. Slasher too fast, his opponent too slow. A short specimen of "You run away, and see if I don't come after you." At length Tass popped in a blow on Slasher's shoulder, who closed. A brief struggle followed; the Tipton got the crook with his crooked leg, and threw Tass, falling with his base on his antagonist's victualing store. It was a stunner. 2 to 1 on the Slasher.

8. A short bout of hitting, stopping and feinting. Tipton let fly, Tass slipped away, and got down cunning.

9. Slasher's left neatly stopped, and Parker's return parried. Parker flared up for a moment, and got in one, two, but produced no impression on his man, who went in laughing. Tass tried to evade him, but the Slasher closed; both down after a struggle, during which Tass's hand was seen across the Tipton man's face; and a cry of foul was raised. Some confusion; Slasher appealed to the referee, charging Parker with the unmanly act of biting him, in a previous round, when he was in the act of throwing him, and in this round of an attempt to injure his eye. The referee ordered the men to proceed.

10. Tass came up with a large black patch on his sinister eyebrow, and his most prominent feature somewhat damaged. Tipton eagerly after him, but Tass was too shifty to be immediately had; he gave the Slasher two pops; the latter, however, was with him, and ultimately hit him down.

11. Tass held his arms almost at full extent, and marœuvered round his man; the Slasher, more cautious, faced him steadily. At length the men got nearer, exchanged blows, and Tass fell, to finish the round.

12. So soon as up, the Tipton went in, but Tass declined the compliment, and avoiding his one, two, which were wasted on thin air, got down anyhow.

13. Half a minute's posturing. Tass plunged in with his left, but was short; tried his right, but was stopped. The Slasher got close; Tass was unable to hit him off, and he delivered a half-arm pounder with his right. Tass fell, because this time he could not help it.

14. Tass played with his man; he seemed more than half tired of his job. The Tipton leary, and not to be drawn by feints. Slasher went in, and down tumbled Tass, amidst shouts of disapprobation.

15. Tass came up slowly; good stops on both sides; Tipton, quitting the defensive, rattled in; Tass rallied sharply, but in the end received an ugly upper-cut on the dial, and fell.

16. Tass somewhat disfigured, while the Tipton's ugly mug seemed altogether unaltered. After some slight exchanges, Tass dropped.

17. Tass's tactics seemed at fault; he sparred a few seconds, but on the Slasher stopping in, found his way to the ground rather equivocally.

18. Tass flared up momentarily. He tried it on with both hands in succession. Tipton cleverly foiled him; indeed, Tass did not get near enough to his man to do work. Tipton returned. The old game was played—Tass selected his mother earth.

19. Tass's left again short, he was too fond of long bowls. A close, and Tass got down as well as he could.

20. Parker made play, and getting a little nearer, dropped his bunch of fives on the Tipton's mouth; tried it again, but fell short, and got a left-handed nobber in return that floored him neatly.

21. Both Tass's hands seemed to have lost their cunning. His heart was not big enough to carry him in, nor, when there by accident, to allow him to stand a rally. He fought badly, and out of distance, and at length scrambled down to avoid the resolute charge of the Slasher, who gave him a nasty one on the side of the nut as he was on his journey down.

22. Perry drove his man all across the ring. Some pretty exchanges. Parker got home on Tipton's dial, who missed the return. A short irregular rally. Tass again got in once or twice, but they seemed mere taps. At length the Slasher, who had been screwing himself up, sent out his left, straight as an arrow, at his opponent's head. The concussion was like the kick of a coach-horse, took effect at the base of Parker's left nostril, and he fell as if shot. "It's all over," was the cry; and the Tipton remained for some time in the middle of the ring to favor the company with a few polka steps, for which his swing leg was peculiarly adapted.

23 and last. Tass, to the astonishment of all, came up at the call of time, but it was evident the last hit had been a settler, and had sent his faculties all abroad. Although he assumed an attitude, he stared perplexedly at his opponent, and swerved from the perpendicular as he broke ground. The Tipton surveyed him a moment before he stepped forward, but no sooner did Tass perceive his approach, than, either from bewilderment or a faint heart, he fell forward on both knees, and thence on his hands. The Slasher turned appealingly to the umpires and referee, without having even offered to strike. The case was clear; and, amid the shouts of the multitude, the Slasher was greeted as the conqueror. Time 27 minutes.

REMARKS.

The Slasher fought better than we have seen him on any previous occasion; his confidence and condition—of which latter absurd rumors were afloat—were on a par with his coolness and courage. To the former he added tact, in waiting for his opponent's delivery of a blow, and a skill in counter-hiting for which we did not give him credit; this, added to his pysical superiority in weight and thews, left his lighter and more active opponent almost without a chance, and the contest was reduced to a mere question of time, the ultimate result being scarcely within the scope of doubt. Of the defeated man, we can only say that although he fought three or four rounds in a spirited, nay, an almost desperate manner, his conduct in the vast majority so much savored of Fallstaff's "better part of valor," that his claim to the character of a game man still remains unproven, while his attribute of skill, so loudly vaunted by his infatuated admirers, has suffered considerably by this exhibition; this, however, may partly be owing to the improvement in his antagonist's tactics, which by frustrating his earlier efforts, so dishearted him, that he never showed to less advantage. The question of superiority can no longer be mooted; Tass's quickness and skill have lost their striking advantage, while the Slasher's strength and pluck, on this occasion seconded by a respectable amount of science, have by no means fallen off. Tass's friends attribute his defeat to his having had two ribs broken in the 7th round, from the Slasher falling heavily on him, and he certainly remained under the surgeon's hands, who confirmed the aforesaid fracture.

After the above battle, the Tipton Slasher issued a challenge to Caunt, to fight for £100 a side; this Caunt declined to do, and staked £500 in the hands of the Editor of Bell's Life, declaring at the same time his willingness to fight the Slasher for £500 a side, or £300 but for no less sum. A great deal of angry correspondence ensued between them, which, however, led to nought, and in the latter part of 1846 a belt was presented to the Slasher, at Johnny Broome's, Rising Sun, Air street, Piccadilly, and he arrogated to himself the title of Champion, because Caunt would not make a match on his terms. At length Caunt offered to fight him or any other man in the world for £200 a side, and intimated that if this challenge was not accepted within a given time he would retire from the ring. The Tipton from some unknown cause, did not avail himself of the Champion's offer, and at the expiration of the stipulated period, Caunt intimated to the world that he should fight no more. The Slasher now once more laid claim to the title, which, for a long time, he was permitted to enjoy unmolested.

On the 6th of April, 1847, another battle took place between Tom Paddock and Nobby Clarke, which extinguished the latter would-be hero completely. It lasted only 48 minutes during which 35 rounds were fought. Clarke, as usual, displayed science and strength, but was quickly frightened out of his wits by the fierce onslaughts of Paddock; and in the last round, when the latter had slipped down, he struck him a foul blow, and lost the fight.

In 1849, Con Parker, another big one, came out. He stood 6 feet high, and weighed about 12st. 7lbs. His first fight was with Jem Bailey, the Irishman, who had been defeated by Brassey, Nick Ward, and others. It took place on the 13th of February, and was won easily by Parker. After this Con was matched with the Tipton Slasher, but the latter, being out of health, forfeited, and Master Con immediately set up for a Champion. His pretensions, however, were at once put an end to, for Tass Parker was matched against him for £100 a side, and meeting him on the 26th of November, 1849, at Frimley Green, proved that Con had no points whatever as a fighting man. The fight lasted 1 hour and 37 minutes, and was won by Tass Parker, who was struck foul in the 27th round. The match possessed not one feature of interest, and therefore requires no further mention. It was Con Parker's last appearance in the P. R., and he has since died rather suddenly in America. Soon after the money was given to Tass Parker, some of friends injudiciously claimed for him the title of honor, but Tass himself wisely declined to thrust himself into the prominent position attempted to be forced upon him. There now appeared to be literally no Champion at all; but suddenly and unexpectedly, at the beginning of 1850, the bold Bendigo called upon the Editor of Bell's Life, to declare that, rather than the title should go a begging, he would once again do battle for the honor of England. He deposited £10 with the Editor, and stated that he was ready to fight any man in England for £200 a side, half-way between home and home. In the same paper containing the above announcement, it is stated that Bendy and Caunt had shaken hands, and vowed eternal friendship, and that Bendy, to prove his sincerity, had presented Caunt with the belt which he had received from Jem Ward after his conquest of poor old Deaf Burke. The Nottingham Champion's offer was not destined to remain long unaccepted. In the course of a week, Johnny Broome stated that he had an unknown whom he would back against Bendy for his own sum; and at a joint benefit taken by Caunt and Bendigo, at the National Baths, Westminister Road, on the 4th of February, 1850, Tom Paddock mounted the stage, and announcing himself as Johnny Broome's unknown, declared his readiness to stake £15, and make a match for £200 a side. Bendy at once joined issue, covered the the £15, and a meeting was appointed for a subsequent evening at Peter Crawley's, Queen's Head and French Horn, Smithfield. Here, however, the discussion was of a most stormy nature, and nothing could be agreed on except an adjournment to a future evening, and another meeting at Jem Burn's. At this meeting, after another war of words, matters were amicably adjusted, and the Editor of Bell's Life, much against his will, appointed stakeholder. The match now progressed most satisfactorily, and all the deposits were posted without further difficulty.

BOAT RACING.

Training a Boat's Crew.

4. Separate Practice.—It is seldom that a trainer has the opportunity of acting upon the raw material; he finds certain oarsmen ready-made to his hands, and he has to make the most of them, whether bad, good, or indifferent. The first thing to be done is to select a "stroke," and to do this requires considerable judgment. I am supposing that the trainer has this power of selection, which I am quite sure he ought always to possess. Now it must be remembered that the best oar is not always fit for the "stroke" oar; many men are exceedingly good behind another, who yet have so little judgment, and in some instances are so deficient in "time," that they throw out a crew directly they are placed next the coxswain. A "stroke," therefore, requires to be not only a good oar, but of indomitable pluck, so as to be able to get up a "spirt" whenever wanted, and to rouse an exhausted crew by the force of his example. He also ought to possess great presence of mind, in order to enable him to avoid hurrying his stroke when pressed, and a keen perception of time, so that he shall not vary it more than is absolutely required. Having made this selection of a "stroke oar," the next point is to allot to each man his proper place, which can seldom be done without a few trials. In ascertaining the relative strength and lasting powers of the individuals composing the crew, there is nothing like a strong pair-oar, in which the two men whose powers are in question be placed with the captain; and then, by pulling against one another, it is easy to discover, not only the strength, but the pluck of each. But this trial can only fairly take place between men of nearly the same weight; for a man of 13 st. may be able to pull round a 10 st. man, and yet not "pull his weight" nearly so well; seven pounds may fairly be given or taken, but more than that should be allowed for. Having, as nearly as possible, decided upon the place which each man shall occupy, the next point is to bring every man up to the standard of the "stroke oar" in style and strength. For this purpose a waterman is almost imperatively necessary, for reasons which will presently appear, and one should be selected whose style resembles that of your own "stroke oar," and they (that is, the stroke and waterman) should, if possible, have rowed together, so as to be easily substituted one for the other. Now, it will be recollected, that in the daily routine, I have left the hour from 9.30 till 11.30 A. M., and from 4 till 6 o'clock P. M., without any specific occupation. These hours I should employ as follows:—In the first place I should put my "stroke oar" and No. 7 in a pair-oar, and take them out for an hour's gentle practice, so as to thoroughly accustom the latter to the style and time of the former. This is of great importance, because unless No. 7 in an eight-oar, or No. 3 in a four-oar, keep good time, and pull in the same style, and with the same hold of the water as the "stroke," it is hopeless to expect a good result. Quickening on the stroke is a very common fault in either No. 3 or No. 7, and it should be checked at once, since it sets the whole bow-side out of stroke with their opposites. It consists in these men bringing their oars out before that of "stroke," and is easily remedied by making them take more water; or, if unable to do that, taking a deeper hold; or, if finishing in the air, as is often done, then making them pull their stroke through. Let the task be repeated every other day, or even daily, till the two row perfectly together without the slightest tendency to quicken. Next, let the trainer put No. 6 into the boat with the waterman for another hour, and after dinner let No. 5, and if possible No. 4, each have an hour's practice with him. Thus, by taking half the crew out in pair-oars daily, each man will be modelled upon the form of your "stroke," and come under the trainer's eye every day; and he may then be easily cured of any bad habits which in an eight-oar can hardly be detected. Without a waterman this can scarcely be effected, or at all events not nearly so well; but, with his aid, more progress will be made in one week than could be effected in a month's practice confined to the eight-oar only. It is manifestly out of the question to expect your "stroke" to go out with each man of the crew; yet either he or a substitute ought to do so. Every one ought to copy the style of "the stroke" in the minutest particular; and yet it is quite impossible for a man in the bows of an eight-oar to see either his back or even his oar without looking and, most probably, rowing out of the boat. Indeed, it is a rule which ought to be diligently followed, that each man should carefully avoid looking at his own oar, or any other object, but the back of his nearest man, and consequently he cannot possibly mould himself upon the form of any one but that man. The result is as follows:—"Stroke oar" rows well, but with a fault, which we will call *a*; No. 7 catches the style of "stroke," including fault *a*, and superadding fault *b*; No. 6 perhaps exactly imitates No. 7, and transmits both the faults *a* and *b* to No. 5, who, in addition, gives to No. 4 his own little pet fault *c*, and so on. From this it results that poor No 2, or bow-oar, instead of being the neatest oar in the boat, is likely to inherit all the faults of the whole crew, if his practice is confined to the right oar. By practising, however, as I have advised, separately in the pair-oar, they, one and all, adopt the style of the "stroke," or of his substitute the waterman; and then when put together, they require no "coaching" to make them row well together, or, at all events, only an amount of practice much less than would otherwise be needful. It is a well known fact that in copying statues by means of plaster of Paris, &c, if the copy is again cast and the operation repeated, in process of time the most absurd distortions occur; because each cast differs, however slightly, from the original, and these slight differences being transmitted through several copies, at last are accumulated into a grand table of deformity. But by always having recourse to the original cast, and keeping that for the express purpose, no further difference is perceived than is inseparable from the nature of the material and the want of care in the workman. Just so is the case with the imitation going on in a boat's crew during practice, and therefore I have advised the above plan, which I have found of the greatest possible use in actual practice. By its adoption I would undertake to get any eight men, however raw, to row well together in a fortnight's practice, provided they are in earnest, and at the commencement have sufficient command of their oars to avoid crabs, &c. Every coxswain must have experienced the difficulty which there is in explaining to a man while in the eight-oar the nature of any defect in his style, and the best mode of remedying it, and has been compelled to postpone the lecture until the practice is over. But then it is truly a lecture, and not a demonstration, since he cannot do more than explain theoretically what he means to be remedied. This, however, he does as well as he can, and at the next "practice" has the mortification of finding that the fault is still committed, or perhaps replaced by one in the opposite extreme. In the pair-oar, however, the rowing may be stopped a hundred times, if necessary, till the directions of the coxswain are fulfilled; and it is very seldom, in a man of ordinary capacity, that a second demonstration is required. With a very raw crew it is better to postpone the getting into the eight-oar at all until the whole crew have been each separately drilled, either with the "stroke" or with the waterman; and at this period, when they all go out separately, the "stroke" may very well undertake the tuition of Nos. 7, 6, and 5, while the waterman takes Nos. 4, 3, 2, and bow. If each of these has an hour's practice, the trainer will consume, including the time lost in altering stretchers, &c., at least eight hours per day, which is quite enough for any man to go through. In this case more time must be given by all to running and walking, and the amount of work must be severally apportioned by the trainer to each; for, as the practice on the water is necessarily limited to an hour a day each, instead of two hours and a half, or even three hours, a greater amount of work must be done on the land in order to get the body into the highest condition. By the above plan I think it will generally be found that even a raw crew may be fit to be put into an eight-oar two or three days after first coming together; but even then they will require the occasional pair-oar practice which I have recommended. For the treatment of blisters, chapped hands, &c., see "Pedestrianism."

5. Practising Together.—In paragraph 2, I have allotted two hours for the morning practice, and one for the evening, which will be about the *maximum* amount of work needful for a crew. The *minimum* must depend upon a variety of circumstances, such as weather, state of forwardness, both in condition and training, &c., &c.; but I think beyond three hours a day no crew will derive much benefit. On first starting, it is prudent to allow matters to take their own course for a couple of miles, keeping up a steady, long, and rather slow stroke, and only demanding that all should row as steadily and well as they can. I have known great discouragement most unnecessarily given by the coxswain or "stroke" finding fault at the first trial; it cannot be expected that men, even if good oars, shall get settled into their places at once; and I have often found that by a little patience and encouragement the same crew which for a mile or two could scarcely avoid "crab-catching," have finished their morning's practice by an exhibition of a totally different character. As soon as the boat begins to go along tolerably steadily, it will be time for the coxswain to look out for the particular oars which require correction, and he must now at once proceed to repeat those cautions and directions which he has previously given in the pair-oar. It will be generally found that after an hour's steady "paddling" the crew begins to improve rapidly, and then it will be better to rest for eight or ten minutes. Every man should carry with him a piece of clean sponge, and he

may during this interval dip it in the water and wash out his mouth, which will greatly refresh him; but no water should be swallowed, or not more than a tablespoonful at all events. After this little break, during which stretchers, &c., may be altered, the remainder of the practice may be filled up by another steady "paddle," with the same long steady stroke, not too quick through the water or on the feather, so that all may keep up to it without distress. It is of the greatest importance towards getting a crew to row well together, not to let them at any time row in a careless or slovenly manner, and not to practice them when so tired as to have lost their control over their oars Hence, I think, rowing twice a day far better than doing all at one time; and I also think the first period should be longer than the second. The evening row should be conducted on the same principles as the morning's work—stopping in the middle only just long enough to wash the mouth out, or to make any necessary alteration in the boat. In a few days it will be found that by continuing these long steady "paddles" the rowing is so much improved, that a "spirt" may be attempted; but this should be only when the coxswain has cast his eyes down the oars and sees all fully under command; he should then ask "stroke" if he is ready, and, on receiving an answer in the affirmative, let him call out to the crew to prepare for a spirt. This is very necessary in the early days of training, as it puts all on their guard, and after the long, steady practice, the attention has been in some measure taken off by the uniformity of the stroke, and the mechanical nature of the work. This spirt should be continued till the boat begins to rock, when it is better to "ease all" than to attempt altering the stroke into a milder one. I have generally found that for the first ten days two spirts in each practice were enough, continued for about forty or fifty strokes, and giving one just before the break in the middle of the practice, and the other at the end. By steadily and patiently proceeding in this way, it is astonishing what improvement may be effected in ten days, at which time it will be necessary to begin to row the distance which is to be the scene of the future contest. Whatever that distance may be, whether with tide or against stream, if possible, that same water should be rowed over twice a day, and the time should be carefully taken by the coxswain. The reason for this last proceeding is not only for his information and guidance, but also for the purpose of keeping the whole crew up to their work. It is, in fact, rowing against time, instead of against another crew, and there is consequently some emulation excited, which is one grand principle in training. It is not perhaps desirable, nor is it in fact possible, to distress men as in a race; they will naturally take sufficient care of themselves; but it is quite imperative that they should lay out their strength during the whole distance in the same proportion as "the stroke." At first the start for this should be very steady, but after a few days it may be made exactly as in the actual race; and let the distance be what it may, the pace should be regulated just as would then be done, avoiding bursting the men, but at the same time keeping the stroke as long, strong, and quick as the condition will allow it to be maintained. The coxswain and stroke must arrange this together, the latter feeling his own strength, and judging how far it will last, and also how much he is "backed up" by those behind him, whilst the former is able to see if any one or more is so much "baked" as to require consideration. In all this, however, considerable experience is necessary; yet one grand point is, that these two should thoroughly co-operate. As I before remarked, it is not my purpose to go into the instructions for using the oar or sculls, I shall therefore conclude this part of my subject by the assertion, that if the above plan is followed strictly for three or four weeks, by a careful coxswain, with good judgment, assisted by a good stroke, and a strong useful crew, the rowing together and condition will be as good as that crew will be capable of without a very much longer time together. It will seldom be possible to keep men together longer than this; and if all are tolerably good oars at the beginning, and in good condition, half this time will be long enough. But in the above estimate I am calculating on nearly all being unfinished oars, though in a forward state of condition. In a pair-oar or sculling-boat the same amount of work must be done; and there also the division of practice into two periods is better than one. In both cases the trainer should be in another boat alongside, either sculling or steering a four-oar, which latter is necessary if the trainer is unable to use the sculls, since the weight in the stern will tell too much in a pair-oar to allow of its keeping up with a sculler or a pair-oar without a sitter.

6. TREATMENT ON THE DAY OF THE RACE.—In every respect let the walking exercise and breakfast be as usual; then amuse your crew and keep them together as well as you can till about two hours before the race, when they should each have a good meal of roast leg of mutton and bread, with a pint of beer, or whatever drink they are accustomed to. The quantity should be rather within the usual allowance, especially if the race is to take place in less than two hours; and I am satisfied that mutton is far better for the wind than beefsteak, and roast better than a broil. Just before stepping into the boat a wineglass of egged-sherry may be given to each man; but, though it is very commonly used, I am not at all sure that it is really beneficial. No doubt it gives power, but in many cases it appears to injure the wind, and in delicate stomachs it often produces nauses. Unless, therefore, it has already been proved to agree, it should be cautiously given. If, however, a sound heat is to be rowed on the same day, egged-sherry, or some similar compound is required, and should then be given about half an hour before the second race; but if two hours intervene, a very light meal of mutton and bread, with half a pint of beer may be taken as soon as the effects of the first race are gone off, and then the glass of egged-sherry on getting again into the boat.

CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.—The following is a copy of a bill posted on the walls of a village in the vicinity of Cupar:—"A lecture on total abstinence will be delivered in the *open air*, and a collection will be made at the *door* to defray expenses."

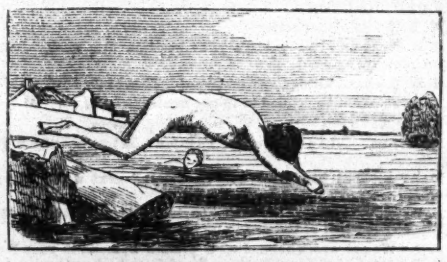
SWIMMING.

STRIKING OFF SWIMMING.

SWIMMING is the most useful of all athletic accomplishments, as by it human life is frequently saved which might have been sacrificed. It is also useful in the development of muscular strength, as well as highly beneficial to the nervous system, and repairs the vital functions when falling into decline. In places near the sea or rivers, to know how to swim is an indispensable accomplishment. The ancients, particularly the Greeks, held the art in such high estimation as to bestow rewards upon the most perfect swimmers.

The art of swimming is by no means difficult of attainment, and several authors have supplied directions to facilitate its acquisition. Above all thing, self-confidence (not rashness leading into danger) is required; and, when this is possessed, all difficulty soon ceases. Dr. Franklin, himself an expert swimmer, recommends that at first a familiarity with the buoyant power of water should be gained; and to acquire this, he directs the learner, after advancing into the water breast high, to turn round, so as to bring his face to the shore: he is then to let an egg fall in the water, which, being white, will be seen at the bottom. His object must now be, by diving down with his eyes open, to reach and bring up the egg. He will easily perceive that there is no danger in this experiment, as the water gets shallower, of course, towards the shore, and because whenever he likes, by depressing his feet, he can raise his head above water.

The thing that will most strike beginners will be the great difficulty they experience in forcing themselves through the water to reach the egg, in consequence of the great resistance the water itself offers to their progress: and this is indeed the practical lesson derivable from the experiment; for the learner becomes aware of the very great sustaining or supporting power of water, and hence has confidence. The sustaining power of water is shown under many circumstances: thus, a stone which on land requires two men to remove it, might in water be easily carried by one. A man might walk without harm on broken glass in deep water, because his weight is supported by the water. This knowledge of fluid support constitutes the ground-work of all efforts in swimming, or in self-preservation from drowning.



PLUNGING AND DIVING.

Should a person accidentally fall into the water, provided he retained his presence of mind, a knowledge of the above facts would save him probably from a "watery grave." The body being but very slightly heavier than the volume of water it displaces, will, with a very slight motion of the hands under water, float. When the chest is thoroughly inflated with air, it is lighter than water, and floats naturally, having half the head above water; so that the person exposed to danger has only to turn upon his back, in order that that half, consisting of his face, with the mouth and nostrils, be above the water line.

But to float thus upon the water, the greatest care must be taken not to elevate the arms or other parts above its surface; and it is in remembering this caution, that presence of mind in the time of danger confers so much benefit; for, in the moment of terror, a person thrown into the water almost instinctively stretches out his hands aloft to grasp at some object, thereby depriving himself of a means of proceeding which would frequently keep him afloat until succor arrived. By elevating any part of the body in this way, we remove it from the support afforded by the water, and thus render sinking inevitable.

Dr. Arnot, in allusion to this subject, says that many persons are drowned who might be saved, for the following reasons:

1. From their believing that their constant exertions are necessary to preserve the body from sinking, and their hence assuming the position of a swimmer, with the face downwards, in which the whole head must be kept out of the water, in order to enable them to breathe; whereas, when lying on the back, only the face need be above the water.

2. From the groundless fear that water entering by the ears may drown as if it entered by the mouth or nose, and their employing exertions to prevent this.

3. The keeping of the hands above water, already alluded to.

4. Neglecting to take the opportunity of the intervals of the waves passing over the head, to renew the air in their chest by an inspiration.

5. Their not knowing the importance of keeping the chest as full of air as possible, which has nearly the same effect as tying a bladder full of air around the neck would have.

But although floating in water is sufficient to preserve from immediate danger, this will not alone enable us to swim. To swim, does not mean simply to float, but to progress; and progression by this means depends, like the flight of birds, upon the law in mechanics of every action being followed by a corresponding reaction, but in an opposite direction; and thus, as the reaction of the air compressed by the downward action of the bird's wing, causes it to mount aloft in proportion to the force it communicates by that motion; so the backward stroke communicated by the simultaneous movement of the hands and feet of the swimmer, causes his forward progress in the water. When once familiarised with the support derived from the water itself, he soon learns to make the stroke correctly, especially if aided and supported by some more experienced friend,—a far better assistant than corks and bladders.

PLACES AND TIME FOR BATHING AND SWIMMING.

It is presumed that most young lads who go to bathe will take the opportunity of learning to swim. In crowded cities there are but few places in which the youngster can learn the art; but in the country there are many rivers, ponds, canals, or lakes, where both bathing and swimming may be indulged in without annoyance. The best kind of place for bathing is on a shelving gravelly shore, on which the water gradually deepens, and where no awkward sweep of current may take the bather off his legs. The spot should also be free from holes, weeds, and hard stones; and a muddy bottom is to be avoided by all means. Should the banks of such a spot be shaded by a few trees, and should there be close by an open space for a run on the grass after the bathe, so much the better; and the young learner will then have the chief inducement to venture the sudden dip or headlong plunge.

DIVING.

The best time of the day for bathing or swimming is either before breakfast, between the hours of six and eight in the Summer-time, or between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Delicate persons should not bathe early in the morning; and it would be always well to munch a biscuit before early bathing at all times. No one should ever think of entering the water on a full stomach, or immediately after dinner, and never when over-heated and exhausted by fatigue. He should also avoid entering it when cold, or with a headache. Before bathing, it is best to take a moderate walk of about a mile, and, while the system is in a glow, to undress quickly and plunge in. It is bad to walk till you get hot, then to sit down and cool, and afterwards to enter the water; many have lost their lives by this. It is also very wrong to enter the water during rain, as the clothes are often wetted or damp, which gives the bather cold.

ENTERING THE WATER.

Having stripped the body, the bather should select the best place on the bank, for going down to the stream; and then, proceeding cautiously but quickly, wade up to his breasts, turn his head to the shore, and dip. He then technically, as the boys say, gets his pinch over. Should he not be man enough to proceed in this way, he should, as soon as he gets his feet wet, splash some water over his head, and go into the water more gradually, and try the rapid rush and dip when he gets bolder. He must not attempt to swim or strike out till he can master the feat of going into the water up to his arm-pits, and till he feels himself confident and void of timidity.

AIDS TO SWIMMING.

Many aids have been used for the benefit of young swimmers; corks and bladders fastened under the arms are the common ones; but they offer dangerous temptations for bathers to go out of their depth, and then should cramp, cold, or any other accident occur, the event may be fatal. Besides, these aids often slips about from one place to another. We remember, in our younger days, of the "corks" clipping to the hips, and of seeing a young friend, now an old man, suspended in the water with his head downwards; while collapsing of bladders and of air-jackets is by no means uncommon. The best aid to a young swimmer is a judicious friend, himself a good swimmer, who will hold up his head, when he strikes off, by the "tip of the finger to the tip of the chin," and who at the same time will show him how to strike off, and how to manage his hands and feet. It is not a bad plan to put out a spar from a boat, to which a rope is attached, which the young learner may make

SWIMMING ON THE BACK WITHOUT EMPLOYING THE FEET.

use of by affixing it to a belt round his body under his arms, which will afford him support while he learns to strike his legs in the water. The rope may also be held in the hand of a friend, by the side of the boat, and the learner may strike off hands and feet as the boat proceeds. The plank is a dangerous aid, from its tendency to slip about, and to take the swimmer out of his depth; and, although it has many advantages, is very unsafe. The safest plan of all is, as we have before stated, for the learner to advance gradually up to his arm-pits in the water, and then, turning about, to strike slowly out towards the shore, taking care to keep his legs well up from the bottom. Rigid perseverance in this course will in a very short time enable the youngster to feel himself afloat, and moving at "all fours,"—a delight equal to that experienced by the child who first feels that he can walk from chair to chair.

STRIKING OFF AND SWIMMING.

In striking off, the learner, having turned himself to

THE FLING.

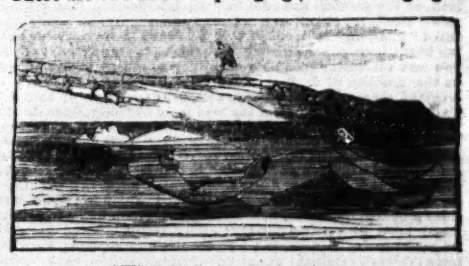
the shore, as before recommended, should fall towards the water gently, keeping his head and neck perfectly upright, his breast advancing forward, his chest inflated; then, withdrawing the legs from the bottom, and stretching them out, strike the arms forward in unison with the legs. The back can scarcely be too much hollowed, or the head too much thrown back, as those who do otherwise will swim with their feet too near the surface, instead of allowing them to be about a foot-and-a-half deep in the water. The hands should be placed just in front of the breast, the fingers pointing forward and kept close together, with the thumbs to the edge of the fore-fingers: the hands must be made rather concave on the inside, though not so much as to diminish the size. In the stroke of the hands they should be carried forward to the utmost extent, taking care that they do not touch the surface of the water; they should next be swept to the side, at a distance from, but as low as, the hips; and should then be drawn up again, by bringing the arms towards the side, bending the elbows upwards and the wrists downwards, so as to let the hands hang down while the arms are raising them to the first attitude.

HOW TO MANAGE THE LEGS.

The legs, which should be moved alternately with the hands, must be drawn up with the knees inwards, and the soles of the feet inclined outwards; and they should then be thrown backwards, as widely apart from each other as possible. These motions of the hands and legs may be practised out of the water; and whilst exercising the legs, which can only be done one at a time, the learner may rest one hand on the back of a chair to steady himself, while he moves the opposite leg. When in the water, the learner must take care to draw in his breath at the instant that his hands, descending to his hips, cause his head to rise above the surface of the water, and he should exhale his breath at the moment his body is propelled forward through the action of the legs. If he does not attend precisely to these rules, he must invariably have a downward motion, and as the boys say, swim farthest where it is deepest.

PLUNGING AND DIVING.

There are two kinds of plunging; that belonging to



SWIMMING ON THE BACK.

shallow, and that belonging to deep water. In shallow water plunging, the learner should fling himself as far forward as possible into the stream at a very oblique angle; and when he touches the water, he should raise his head, keep his back hollow, and stretch his hands forward. In the deep-water plunge, his body is to descend at a greater angle; his arms are to be stretched out, his hands closed and pointed, and his body bent, so that his nose almost touches his toes.

Diving is one of the greatest amusements connected with swimming. There are many kinds; the two most common and easiest and necessary modes of going below the surface, are,

1. The feet-foremost jump.
2. The head-foremost jump.

In the first, the legs, arms, and head are to be kept perfectly rigid and stiff. The pupil must not allow fear, or the strange sensation felt in the bowels in leaping from considerable heights, to induce him to spread the arms or legs, or to bend his body.

In the second mode, or head-foremost plunge,—which is the safest mode for persons who are heavily built about the chest and shoulders, if they have to enter the water from heights,—the head is drawn down upon the chest, the arms stretched forward, and hands closed to a point, and as soon as the swimmer feels that he has left the bank, his knees, which till then were bent, are to be stiffened. The diver must avoid striking on the belly—the general consequence of fear; and turning over so as to come down on his back or side—the consequence of pushing with the feet. When he has gone as deep as he wishes, the arms are to be raised and pressed downwards.

SWIMMING UNDER WATER.

When under the water, the swimmer may either move in the usual way, or keep his hands stretched before him, which will enable him to cut the water more easily, and greatly relieve the chest. If he observes that he approaches too near the surface of the water, he must press the palms of his hands upwards. If he wishes to dive to the bottom, he must turn the palms of his upwards, striking with them repeatedly and rapidly whilst the feet are reposing; and when he has obtained a perpendicular position, he should stretch out his hands like feelers, and make the usual movement with his feet, then he will descend with great rapidity to the bottom. It is well to accustom the eyes to open themselves under the water, at least in those beds of water that admit the light, as it will enable the swimmer to ascertain the depth of water he is in.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

MAXIMS
AND ADVICE FOR AN INEXPERIENCED PLAYER.

There is nothing that will improve you so much as playing with good players; never refuse, therefore, when any one offers you odds, to accept them; you cannot expect a proficient to feel much interest in playing with you upon *even* terms, and as you are sure to derive both amusement and instruction from him, it is but fair that he should name the conditions. It will soon happen that you yourself will be able to give odds to many amateurs whom you meet; when this is the case, avoid, if possible, playing them *even*, or you are likely to acquire an indolent, neglectful habit of play, which it will be very difficult to throw off. When you cannot induce such players to accept odds, propose to play for a small stake; and they will soon be glad to take *all* the advantages you offer. Be always careful, before beginning a game, that the men on both sides are properly arranged.

Never permit your hand to hover over the board, or indeed to approach it, until you have completely made up your mind what piece to move: a contrary habit begets a feeling of indecision that is fatal to success. Play invariably according to the laws of the game, neither taking back a move yourself, nor allowing your opponent to recall one. Do not exhibit impatience when your adversary is long in making his move. His slowness is a tacit compliment to your skill, and enables you to play with proportionate quickness; because, while he is meditating on his next step, you can take advantage of the time to consider what shall be your rejoinder; besides, it is absolutely necessary for every one desirous of excelling at chess to play slowly. Mr. Lewis aptly remarks: "It is no doubt desirable to play well and quickly, but I scarcely ever knew a very good player who was not also a slow one; and indeed, how can it well be otherwise? A fine player examines occasionally from five to twenty or more moves on each side. Can this be done in a moment? It is easy enough to play quick against inferior play; but against equal and very good play one cannot play quick without losing."

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1856.

TO THE CHESS EDITOR—*Sir:* Poor Astaroth! he was indeed inspired when he sat himself down before the Chess-board and framed his "Challenge to 'Annie.'" Alas! the spirit of Herr Kuiper (departed or living) wantonly seized him, pointed his fingers to the pieces, and placed them on the fatal squares.

See Agnel's work, page 474; the problem was first published in the Palamede.

I dislike that letter from "West Pointer;" that which he states in regard to the vanity of Staunton may be true, but was it necessary it should be brought forward? It has no connection with the question of Championship. It is quite clear that "West Pointer" reads the journals of Mr. Staunton's detractors, as he seems to be well acquainted with their language towards him. You expressly informed me that Mr. Staunton's notes to *all* games had elicited the admiration of Chess players. "West Pointer" throws upon them the greatest condemnation. Are you not at issue with him there?

I regret the double solution to my problem which singularly escaped my eye; happily it is easily mended by replacing the Black Rook on K Kt 4th by a Black Bishop or Queen.

Yours respectfully, "ANNIE."

P. S.—I have got an *infernal* pen.

☞ Correct solutions of No. 1 by the following correspondents: E. S. Brewster, Alonzo, Countryman, J. P. V., Three S., and Palamedes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ASTAROTH, Catskill.—We would preface our remarks with an extract from one of your letters:

"CATSKILL, March 21, 1856.

"FRIEND QUEEN—Your *infernal friend*, (if you will own a friend from the *infernal regions,*) Astaroth, has "turned up" once more, having been laid up for the last six weeks with influenza; being so far recovered as to be thinking of my old method of killing time, I thought the enclosed problem would not only suit your taste, but would prove a "teaser" for the *gentle* "Annie," for whom it is specially intended, she being, in my opinion, the best concoctor of the Ists of your correspondents, in the line of Chess, and for that reason, together with the proper respect due the fair sex, your humble servant has seen fit to concoct this for her special benefit in preference to the best of your male correspondents."

Now, *Infernal* ASTAROTH, in our *present* opinion, you have fallen in *lower regions* than ever. Your Chess fame (?) has reached its culminating point, to totter and *fall* more *base*-ly than HE whose name you have assumed. In the *interim*, we direct the attention of our readers to "Annie's" letter, published in this week's issue. Do you not remember our remarks in the CLIPPER of March 29th, on the problem intended for "Annie's" benefit, (and unfortunately published in last week's issue as an *original* concoction, entitled "Challenge to Annie,") that we declined its insertion until we heard from you, endorsing the same as to its originality? Do you not remember that we were willing to accept your apologies on the problem of E. B. C., (also published in our sheet as *your original concoction,*) and forget, also, *your ignorance* of that plagiarism? Yet you have had the bare-faced audacity, since, to affix your *nom de plume* to another *second-hand* original problem, *as an emanation of your Chess skill!* Indeed! "*Your humble servant has seen fit to concoct this for her special benefit!*" *O ye gods and little fishes!* Did you not mentally suffer from your exertions in copying that identical problem from Agnel's work, entitled "Chess for Winter Evenings," *vide* page 474, and which work we have since procured ourselves, to ascertain how much we had been imposed upon by a *paltry* pilferer? Why, *really*, infernal Astaroth, we prefer by far to insert the humble and unpretending contributions (at least, original,) of our young friend Alonzo, than to submit ourselves to be "deceived into an insertion" of any of your best (?) which we could never convince our readers, hereafter, of their claim to originality, rightly supposing that they emanated from the *same source*, i. e., *copious* extracts from Chess books. If *Plagiarism* has *weak* points, bold and open *Pilferism* has *strong* ones, which none but doubtful consciences can well bear. Allow us, infernal Astaroth, to use musical expressions to define the two. We should say that *Plagiarism* was *flat* and *Pilferism sharp*—and in this instance, *agreeing perfectly in sound* as well as *in effect* Again, "*will prove a 'teazer' for the gentle 'Annie' for whom it is specially intended.*" Of this we are certain, that we can scarcely reconcile ourselves to have placed your name side by side with her own. She is an original contributor and *you are not.* Of course, it is understood that we desire no further intercourse with you. We conclude by praising—*your extensive* Chess library.—[CHESS EDITOR OF THE CLIPPER.

J. P. C., West Farms.—The problem that you kindly sent us, and as you state, have seen in print before, contains shorter solutions than the one intended by the author. Two of them are forced in three instead of four moves, as follows:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..P Q B 3	K Q 6		
2..Q Q B 8	K K 6, or *a*		
3..Q K R 3, mate.			

a

2..	P K 6		
3..Q K B 5, mate.			

Another.

1..P Q B 3	K Q 6	3..B K Kt 5 x	K Q 6
2..Q Q B 4	K K 6, or *b*	4..Q Q B 2, mate.	

b

2..	P K 6
3..Q Q B 2, mate.	

You are in error as to the solution of E. S. Brewster's No. 39; the B which you intend Black should capture for his best first move is a Black one—hence your mistake. We have now better type, which will bring out, in future, the Pieces in their proper color. May we not receive original contributions from you?

E. S. BREWSTER.—When sending contributions we would ask from you to furnish us with diagrams of the same, simply denoting the Pieces with W Q for White Queen, W R for White Rook, B B for Black Bishop, etc., etc. Another simple method is one single letter denoting the particular Piece, with this difference for Black, that each Piece is encircled in a ring. Your fine problem in two weeks.

DE PREFONTAINE.—We intend to publish, as early as practicable, able articles upon the origin and history of Chess, as well as its introduction in Europe. They will comprise extracts from the Hon. Daines Barrington, Sir Frederick Madden, and others, which were published in the Chess Players' Chronicle. The word CAISSA is only a modern derivative from the Latin, intended by authors to represent the Goddess or Muse of Chess in imitation of Epic poetry. Many have been led into error as to its signification, supposing that CAISSA was the name of a female, traced back to remote ages, as the inventor of that noble game—Chess. This *modern mythological* term has somewhat fallen into disuse, although we have been guilty of making free with it occasionally. Once more, your kind and spirited letter is duly appreciated.

E. HATCH.—Your suggestions on the re-publishing the Tournament Chess Match between Messrs. Staunton and Andersen will receive due consideration. It is probable that we may, in time, insert the whole of their games.

ALONZO.—Read our "Answers to Correspondents," and you may see that he is not only *cut*, but "cut off our books." We arrive at nearly the same conclusion, with perhaps this difference, that *another friend handed it to him to have published.* We do not, friend Alonzo, allow two solutions to a Chess problem, although we have seen very exceptionable cases, yet such may happen in the "best regulated families."

X. Y. Z.—We think that you are in error as to the 12th move of game No. 34, between "Annie" and Mr. S——n. If Black, for his 12th move, pushes P. to Q. 5, White can play with impunity Kt. to K. 4; if, then, B. takes Kt., of course P. takes B; then we think Black's "passed Pawn" very much in danger from want of a support at hand. Your 18th move for Black is the *coup fusée*—he should have played P. to K. R. 3; hence our remarks to note A as to Castling being, then, dangerous. If Black, for his 23d move, plays Kt. to K. B., White either plays P. to K. R. 3, or R. to Q., having the best of the game and position—let us see:

Black.	White.
23..Kt K B	R Q sq
24..P x R	Q K Kt 3 x
25..Kt interp	Q Kt 6

and we do not see how Black can save his game or avoid the impending checkmate. In the game between Mr. B. and ourselves, we have not many remarks to make, except it was a "fair beat." We might have done better, but the "partie" was hastily played by both players. Our opinion is, however, that we ought to have captured, for our 13th move, the three Pieces mentioned in our notes, which would have certainly been more than an equivalent for the Queen. Of your last in our next.

PALAMEDES.—Well you may say that *we* are quite favored, for which we feel proud. Who the "fair Annie" is, we are at a loss to say. Of this we are certain—that she is a "tower of strength." Read her letter in this week's issue.

COUNTRYMAN.—In your solution of our last you inadvertently make Black K move on the line of his Knight's instead of the Bishop's, otherwise your solution is strictly correct. Send that game alluded to, and we will cheerfully examine it. Your full amount of the subscription match has safely reached us. We are pleased to know that you feel perfectly satisfied of our new sheet. Your problem is a fair beginning, but rather too obvious for insertion.

WOODSTOCK, Md.—In E. S. Brewster's Problem, No. 39, if you interpose B for Black's first move, he is checkmated in two more moves. He *must*, however, make the best moves on the board; consequently our solution is correct. Black must play K to Q 4 for his 1st, and certainly he cannot capture his own B on Q 2 instead. Are we not correct?

ANNIE.—We wish to be fairly understood by our esteemed contributor on the merits or demerits of Mr. Staunton. In our answer to "West Pointer," we *simply alluded* to the brilliancy and superior style of play of Mr. Andersen over Mr. Staunton and others. If you recollect aright, *this only*, has been *our* contested point, and as we have previously stated it to "West Pointer," corresponding exactly with our own sentiments. We feel much indebted to you for having detected "Astaroth's" "Challenge to Annie," as the production of Herr Kuiper, a noted European celebrity in the concoction of difficult Chess problems. We have long been acquainted with his fame, and are not aware that he is still living. We remember, years ago, to have pondered over one of his problems for two or three hours, until at last we discovered the key to its solution. Fair "Annie" will readily understand that *we*, also, have an *infernal pain*, that our newly-dressed CLIPPER has made its *debut* with a *second-hand* (respects to Herr Kuiper) *original* problem. It would require much time to pore over all the leaves of our Chess library to ascertain *bona fide* contributions from correspondents. We hope for no such occurrence again. *Sans adieu!*

SOME PUMPKINS.—Has "come down" "*squash*" on the solution of Problem No. 1.

"Some Pumpkins'" Solution.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..B Q B x	K B 6	2..B x P	K B 5
2..B Q 3	P on	5..R B 2, mate.	
3..B K 3	P x P or *a*		

a Our Variation.

3..	P Q B 5

and White is certainly "*stewed up*" and "*done brown*" in the loss of either of the three Pieces, and no mate effected within the stipulated number of moves.

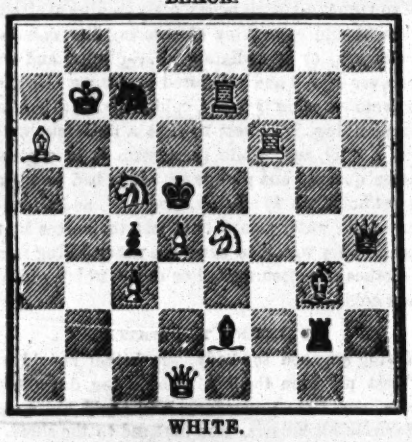
WEST POINTER.—We have not been able to examine your games as yet. In our next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..B Q B 5	K B 6	4..R B 2 x	K K 6
2..B Q 3	K B 5	5..P Q 6, disc.	
3..B K 4	P x B	checkmate.	

Problem No. 2.---By E. S. Brewster.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Game No. 2.---New Series.

MASTERLY SPECIMEN OF THE "*PION COIFFE*," BY H. STAUNTON, ONE OF THE STRONGEST LIVING PLAYERS.

MR. STAUNTON engages to Checkmate his antagonist with a particular Pawn say the K Kt's P, which is usually selected. The Hon. Mr. T—— was his opponent in this instance. Mr. S. preserves the precious piece through thick and thin, and actually accomplishes checkmate with it, winning an admirable victory; the student will understand that if he were to lose the Pawn, even though he could give checkmate on the next move, he would, according to the stipulation, lose the game.

White, (Mr. S——n.)	Black, (The Hon. Mr. T.)	White, (Mr. S——n.)	Black, (The Hon. Mr. T.)
1..Q Kt B 3	P K 4	39..P K B 4	Kt Q B 7
2..Kt K 4	P Q 4	40..P K B 5	P Q 4 x
3..Kt K Kt 3 *a*	P K B 4 *b*	41..K B 4	P Q 5
4..P K 3	B Q 3	42..B B 2	P Q 6
5..P Q B 4	P K R 4	43..B K 3	Kt Q 5 *o*
6..Kt x R P *c*	Q Kt 4	44..K K 4	P Q 7
7..Kt Kt 3	P K B 5	45..B x P	Kt Q Kt 6
8..P x P	P x P	46..B K 3	K Q 3
9..P Q 4 *d*	Q Kt 3 *e*	47..Kt K B 6	K Q B 3
10..K B Q 3	Q B 3 *f*	48..P K R 4	Kt Q R 4
11..Q R 5 *g*	Q x Q	49..P K B 5	Kt Q B 5
12..Kt x Q	R x Kt *h*	50..B K B 4	Kt x P
13..B Kt 6 x	K K 2	51..P R 6	Kt Q R 5
14..B x R	K Kt B 3	52..P R 7	Kt B 4 x
15..B K B 3	P K Kt 4 *i*	53..K K 3	K Q Kt 4
16..P Q B 5	P K Kt 5	54..Kt K 4	Kt Q R 3
17..P x B x	P x P	55..P R 8 Queens	K R 4
18..B x Kt P	B x B	56..Q Q B 3 x *p*	K Kt 4
19..B x P	Kt R 4	57..Q Kt 3 x	K B 4
20..B Kt 3 *j*	Q Kt B 3	58..Kt Q B 3	Kt Q B 4
21..P K R 3	B K 3	59..B B 7 x	K R 3
22..Kt K 2	R K Kt	60..Q Kt 5 x	K R 2
23..Q R B	B B 4	61..Q x Kt x	K R 3
24..R B 3	B K 5	62..Q B 5 x	K Kt 2
25..R K 3 *k*	Kt Kt 5	63..K K 4	K B
26..K Q 2	Kt x B P	64..Q R 7	K Q 2
27..K R Q R	Kt Kt 5	65..Q Kt 7	K K 2
28..R x B P	Kt Q B 3	66..Q Q B 8 x	K B 3
29..R x P x	K K 3	67..B Q 3 x	K Kt 2
30..R K R 7 *l*	R Kt 4	68..Q K 6	K B
31..R x B x	P x R	69..Q K 7 x	K Kt
32..R x Kt	R x R	60..Kt Q 5	K R
33..Kt B 4 x	K K 2	71..Capped P Kt 5	K Kt
34..Kt x R	Kt x Q P	72..Capped P Kt 6	K R
35..K K 3	Kt Q B 7 x	73..K K 5	K Kt
36..K x P *m*	Kt K 8 battering capped P	74..Kt B 6 x	K R
37..B B 4 x *n*	K Q 2	75..Capped P Kt 7 mates.	
38..Capped P K Kt 4 *n*	K Q B 2		

NOTES BY THE CHESS EDITOR OF THE CLIPPER.

a These three preliminary moves are strictly necessary to cover and protect the Pawn.

b "Coming down" on the devoted soldier

c White must apparently take the offered Pawn, although opening a line for Black's K. R.

d Beautifully played.

e The student will readily see that Black could not take Kt. without losing his Queen; P. to B. 6, attacking the "Capped Pawn," would have been equally as fatal, for White could readily take it with Kt., bearing with two Pieces upon the Q. and strengthening his own position.

f We should have preferred Q. to B. 2.

g To rid himself of a troublesome customer.

h Overlooking the fatal divergent check from the B.

i The preparatory move of P. to Q. B. 3 was certainly preferable.

j All this is really pretty, showing a profound knowledge of Chess; once more bringing another Piece to the rescue.

k Keeping the poor B. "in suspense."

l Now commences a series of beautiful moves.

m This reserved check saves the devoted Pawn from immediate capture.

n Flying from the treacherous foe, and baffling all his endeavors.

o Well played; if White captures Kt, Black "pushes on" to Queen.

p Forcing Black from that point until he is checkmated, at his B.'s square, with the "*Pion Coiffe.*"

MATCH GAME.
BETWEEN E. HATCH AND ALONZO.

White—E Hatch.	Black—Alonzo.
3..K B Q B 4	K B Q B 4
4..Castles	

Match Games,
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

GAME FIRST. (Scotch Gambit.)		GAME SECOND. (Sicilian Opening.)	
WHITE—Philad'.	BLACK—N.Y.	WHITE—N.Y.	BLACK—Phil'a.
9..Kt x P	Kt K 2	10..B Q Kt 5	Castles
10..K B Q 3	Q K 3	11..B x Kt	P x B
11..Kt K 4	B K 5	12..Castles	

VARIATION OF GAME NO. 7,

Beginning at the Twenty-third move, between Messrs. X. Y. Z., of Bristol, and N. M., of this City.

Black—(N. M.)	White—(X. Y. Z.)
55..R x Q P	R Q 2
56..R x R	K x R
57..K K 3	

MATCH GAME.
Between J. Van Osdel of Chicago, and H. S. G. Smith of New York.

White—(Van O.)	Black—(Smith)
22..Kt K B 2	Kt Q B 3

MATCH GAME.
BETWEEN P. F. AND COUNTRYMAN.

White—Countryman.	Black—P. F.
3..K B Q B 4	P K B 4
4..Kt Q B 3	

MATCH GAME,
BETWEEN "ANNIE" AND THE EDITOR.

White—Annie.	Black—Editor.
8..P x Q	P K B 3
9..P K 4	P x P

CHEQUERS OR DRAUGHTS.

DRAUGHTS.

We give another fine game from Anderson's work this week; also a game between "Knew Nothing" and "Harry" of Buffalo, which we pronounce (without fear of contradiction) to be one of the most scientific which we have published. We give the game up to a certain point; and the end-game as a critical position in this week's issue. Look out for us weekly.

DRAUGHTS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

From Anderson's Treatise.

A few of the games and openings of this work have long been known to most Scottish players, by certain names. As a brief history of their origin and formation may be interesting, we subjoin the same. Last week, we gave "Old Fourteenth." This week, we publish the "Ayrshire Lassie." We intend giving the "trunks" of games, without the variations, until such of our readers as have not the opportunity of referring to Anderson, may become "posted" in openings.

The "Ayrshire Lassie" is formed by the first four moves. Anderson played this opening against Mr. James Wylie, the "Herd Laddie," at their second match, played at Edinburgh, August, 1839. Wylie, in turn, played it against Anderson, in their match at Lanark, and since that time it has been distinguished by this name.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALBANY.—You may observe that we mention your wishes to "Metellus." Will examine your solution of the position, and report accordingly.

ALONZO.—There is an error in your Position No. 6, which you will readily discover by referring to it. Please correct, and forward.

MARCUS.—A solution to "Metellus's" 36th has been forwarded by a correspondent from Albany. We shall examine, and report in our next.

HARRY AND KNOW NOTHING.—Accept the "biggest bow" that we can "manufacture" for *that* game. We publish it this week. Don't forget us.

HARRY HOLT.—We tender you thanks for the honor conferred by your offer to play us a match, which, however gratifying it might be, we must for the present decline, from the fact that we have not the time. We fear Anderson's work is out of the market, but shall keep trying.

W. B. C.—Solutions correct.

G. R. MARDEN.—We publish your position this week. Let us hear from you again.

G. W. S.—Send along those problems. Thanks for kind wishes.

MARCUS—Will be replied to in our next.

KNOW NOTHING—Do.

ALGERINE.—Will examine that Position. Let us hear from you again.

MARTIN—Will hear from us "in detail," next week. Games received.

P. F.—"Countryman" wishes us to inform you that he has fulfilled the condition of the match on his part.

J. D.—We are overwhelmed with praises hymned to your Position dedicated to "Know Nothing," and from high authority, too. "Put that in your pocket."

HARRY.—Thanks for that Position. Marked "in."

COUNTRYMAN.—Have informed P. F.

ALONZO.—You will observe that we have acted upon your suggestion. Here's our ☞.

☞ Correct solutions of Positions No. 1 and 2 have been forwarded by the following correspondents, viz.: "Truxton," "Alonzo," "G. W. S.," "Know Nothing," "Algerine," "Countryman," "Marcus" and "J. M."

SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 1.—NEW SERIES.

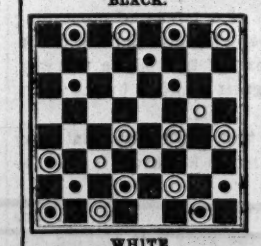
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..25 to 29	11 to 4	3..26 to 23	19 to 26
2..12 8	4 11	4..16	15, and wins.

SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 2.—NEW SERIES.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1.. 9 to 6	2 to 9	5..16 to 11	7 to 16
2..27 24	19 28	6..12 19	15 24
3..29 25	18 27	7.. 6 31	
4.. 1 6	9 18	and wins.	

POSITION NO. 3.
NEW SERIES.
By G. R. Marden.
"Young America."

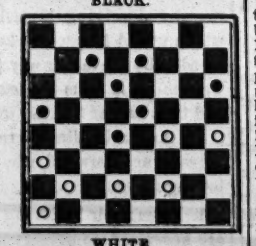
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and win.

POSITION NO. 4.
NEW SERIES.
End-Game between
"Know Nothing" and "Harry."

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and draw.

Game No. 2.---New Series.

Lately played between "Know Nothing" and "Harry," of Buffalo.

THE "CROSS."

Black, (Know Nothing.)	White, (Harry.)	Black, (Know Nothing.)	White, (Harry.)
1..11 to 15	23 to 18	10..15 to 24	22 to 6
2.. 8 11	27 23	11.. 1 10	23 19
3.. 4 8	23 19	12..14 18	31 26
4.. 9 14	18 9	13.. 3 7	26 22
5.. 5 14	22 17	14.. 2 6	22 15
6..15 18	26 22	15..11 18	32 27
7..11 15	17 13	16.. 5 11	30 26
8.. 7 11 *a*	13 9 *b*	17..11 15	
9.. 6 13	24 20	and draws.*	

a Strong, and perfectly sound.

b A fine combination for actual play.

c This move would never have been made by a tyro. It does not at first appear to be safe, and only a master would discover its soundness.

* End-game given as a position this week.

MATCH GAME.
BETWEEN COUNTRYMAN AND P. F.

Black—P. F.	White—Countryman.
2..15 22	26 18
3.. 8 11	29 25

MATCH GAME.
BETWEEN METELLUS AND J. S.

White—Metellus.	Black—J. S.
1..22 to 18	10 to 14
2..25 22	

Game No. 2.—New Series.

From Anderson's Work.

"AYRSHIRE LASSIE."

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1..11 to 15	24 to 20	11..10 to 15	23 to 19
2.. 8 11	28 24	12..15 24	28 19
3.. 9 13	23 19 *a*	13.. 8 12	26 23
4.. 8 9	27 23	14.. 7 10 *c*	25 22
5.. 9 14	32 28	15..11 15	30 26
6.. 4 8	22 18	16..15 24	22 18
7..15 22	25 9	17.. 3 7	18 9
8.. 5 14	19 15 *b*	18..12 16	20 11
9..12 19	24 6	19.. 7 16	21 17
10.. 1 10	29 25	20..13 22	24 17

Drawn.

a Such openings are seldom adopted except by the finest players.

b At this point, we observe a great manifestation of caution and sagacity.

c Observe the great beauty of the game at this point. We shall give the end of this game as a position in our next.

Match Games,
BETWEEN MARTIN (BOSTON) AND HARRY HOLT (PHILA.)

NUMBER ONE.

White—Martin.		Black—Holt.	
7..24	20		

NUMBER TWO.

Black—Holt.		White—Martin.	
8.. 7	10	25	22

NUMBER THREE.

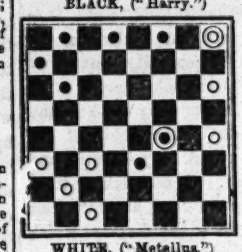
White—Martin.		Black—Holt.	
9..18	14	9	18
10..28	14		

NUMBER FOUR.

Black—Holt.		White—Martin.	
5..6	9	26	23

MATCH GAME.
Between "Harry," of Buffalo, and "Metellus," of Boston.

BLACK, ("Harry.")



WHITE, ("Metellus.")
White to play.

MATCH GAME.
Between "Martin" and H. Curtis.

Black, (H. Curtis.)

WHITE, (Martin.)
Black to move.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals—Circusses—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

Mr. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr., produced "Leon, or the Iron Mask," at the National, Washington, on Monday last. Mons. Monplaisir and Madame Ciocca are there.

A German theatre, it is announced, is to be erected at one of the corners of Crosby and Prince streets. It is to be so arranged as to be converted, with facility, from a theatre into a concert saloon, a ball room, or a hall for public meetings. There is some hope for *that!* Lager is popular, and while lager is in the ascendant, any thing theatrical, in the German way, stands a good chance for eminence and prosperity.

The season at the Charleston theatre closed on Saturday week, and the benefit of Mr Sloan, the manager, took place on Monday last.

Md'lle Sarah Felix—sister of Rachel—has arrived here from the South, and is to receive a complimentary benefit on Saturday evening next, at Niblo's. It is expected that a series of French comic operas, vaudevilles, dramas and comedies will be given at this establishment.

A Sunday paper has the following: "How often a trifle will color the events of a lifetime! The father of Mr. Norton, of Wallack's Theatre, was a painter, and Mr. Norton is himself no mean limner. When Mr. Booth was in England, the elder Mr. Norton painted his portrait as Richard III. The dress worn at the time for that character—a very good one for the mock Duke in the 'Honeymoon,' by the way—was sent to the artist's house to guide him in the performance of his task, and our Mr. Norton, then a child, was permitted to put it on as well as he could. From that moment he desired to be an actor. On his arrival in this country so many years afterward, he visited Booth's residence, near Baltimore, and there saw—what he least expected to see again—the old picture. Had that picture not been painted, it is improbable that Mr. Norton would have ever trod the boards. Who will say that it is wise to despise trifles?"

Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler) announces a series of readings in London, "prior to her departure for America."

Mr. George Wild, comedian, formerly manager of the Olympic, London, died in London, March 28. He had lately been acting manager of Drury Lane. Leman Rede used to write pieces for him.

A daughter of Mrs. Melinda Jones made her first appearance on any stage on the 18th ult., at the People's Theatre, Cincinnati, as Parthenia, in "Ingomar." She was successful.

The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Troupe commenced an engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Monday evening last. They have met with fine success at the theatres in Washington and Richmond. Brough is still with them as managing agent.

Conrad Clarke is a member of the Albany Theatre company. It opened the season with Sir Giles Overreach, and his performance of this difficult character gave great satisfaction.

Tom Placide has returned to New Orleans.

John Brougham is off on a starring tour. He had appeared at the Chicago Theatre.

The magnificent contralto, Signorina Vestvali, is in the city, and will probably appear for a few nights at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Dempster gave a ballad soiree in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Albertine arrived here on the 26th, in the steamer Marion from Charleston. Mr. Chanfrau's name is mentioned in connection with the management of the Bowery Theatre, and we know of no actor better calculated to manage it with success.

George Jamieson's new play, "The Fugitive Slave, or the Convict's Niece," has been very successful at the West.

The first tenor of the Ghent Theatre, says the Musical World, dropped dead upon the stage, a few days since, in the middle of the performance. He had forced his voice, and burst a blood vessel.

Says the Sunday Dispatch: "Mr. Robert Nicholas Chas. Bochsa, the distinguished harpist, composer and conductor, died at Melbourne, Australia, on the 7th January. Mr. Bochsa was born in 1789, at Montmeddi, in the department of the Meuse, France. His first appearance in public was at the age of seven years, when he performed a concerto on the piano. At the age of nine, he composed a duet and a flute symphony. At sixteen, he became familiar with the harp and several other instruments, and was received into the Paris Conservatoire, where he took the highest prize after his first year's study. He then introduced many improvements in harp composition, and wrote one hundred and fifty symphonies, concertos, &c., &c., for that instrument. He was appointed by the Emperor Napoleon harpist to his private concerts and composed for the Opera Comique 'L'Heritier de Paimpal,' an opera in three acts, which was very successful. In 1814, after the restoration of the Bourbons, he composed, in a great hurry, 'Les Hermites Michaux.' It is stated that this work was all done in a few days, and that the overture was composed in two hours. He afterward composed 'La Lettre de Change,' and several other comic operas. In 1817, Bochsa went to London, where a few years after he became director of the oratorios, and a life governor of the Royal Academy of Music, professor of the harp, and secretary of the musical department of the same institution. He annually composed an average of eighteen or twenty pieces for the harp. Mr. Bochsa came to the United States with Mme. Anna Bishop about ten years ago. With varying success they gave operas and concerts for several years here. In 1853 they went to California, and in 1855 the tour was extended to Australia, where, at the last accounts, Madame Bishop is living in retirement with one of her daughters. Mr. Bochsa was about seventy years of age, and of very unprepossessing appearance."

At the Boston Theatre, the success of "Midsummer Night's Dream" promises to last for several weeks to come.

The Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, was sold at auction last week, and was purchased by Mr. Grace for $33,000.

Julia Dean Hayne and Mr. C. Pope, the professional attaché, will embark here, about the 25th of May, for California, Australia and England.

Mr. Neafie played an engagement at the National Theatre, Boston, last week, to very slim houses. He has been re-engaged, and will play through this week.

The drama in Rio de Janeiro received a severe blow in the destruction of the magnificent theatre, which was about the size of the Astor House, in this city. This theatre, known under the name of San Pedro de Alcantara, was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th January. It was built thirty-two years ago, and, until the building of the opera house, some five years since, it was used both for the drama and the opera. This is the third time this theatre has been burnt, yet the walls remain as firm as when first built, being four feet in thickness. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, and is a subject of regret to the entire city.

Joe Cowell, the veteran comedian, has presented Barney Williams with the wig and leather apron worn in the character of Crack, on his first appearance in this character forty-two years since.

Buckley's Serenaders are at Providence, R. I.

Wallett, the clown, is with Rowe's equestrian troupe in San Francisco.

Md'lle Duret was at the Metropolitan, San Francisco.

Celia and Olive Logan shortly start for California.

The Albany Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Charles T. Smith and D. Barnes, was crowded during the past week. Miss Agnes Boberston was the principal attraction.

Mrs. Farren is playing a very successful engagement at the Museum, Boston. She never acted better. Mrs. Vincent, a favorite performer at this establishment, will have a benefit on Friday evening, when Mrs. Farren will give her spirited rendering of "Lady Gay Spanker."

Ordway's Minstrels take the town by storm. Their hall is crowded nightly.

The charming Felicita Vestvali has just returned from Mexico with her brother, fresh as a peach, and in the full bloom of beauty. She is staying at the Bond Street House.

Mr. Buckland opens the Montreal Theatre about the middle of May next.

Miss Louisa Reeder has written a piece for Chanfrau, called "Linda, the Cigar Girl; or Muse Among the Conspirators."

Mr. Crisp re-opened the Mobile Theatre on the 21st, with Miss Heron as the star.

It is stated that Mr. Burton has purchased three lots, somewhere in the neighborhood of Canal street and Broadway, and will erect a theatre upon it forthwith.

During next summer, Mr. F. Lyster, Mr. Francis Trevor and Miss Rosalie Durand open the Royal Quebec Theatre in opera, as primo basso, primo tenore and prima donna. The manly beauty of these gentlemen, combined with the fascinating charms and intoxicating symmetries of the lady, ought to make a sensation among Young Canada. Mr. Henry Farren, at present isolated, is to act as manager.

Willard will open the Boston National next August, with James Anderson, it is said, as stage manager. He has engaged Sallie St. Clair and Mrs. Nichols.

Miss Emily Thorne has been playing Pauline to Leffingwell's Claude Melnotte, at Milwaukie.

A Mr. D. B. Allen, a member of the theatrical company at St. Louis, recently sent a letter to a lady of that city, signed "Kate McGee," begging for the means to return home, and pretending to be the daughter of Col. McGee, of Savannah, who had eloped with a lover, and been left penniless. The Chief of Police traced the letter to Allen, and he vamosed the city.

Miss Matilda Heron is adapting to the American stage the French play founded on the story of Medea, the Enchantres, the wife of Jason.

Mrs Barney Williams is doing the Widow Bedott, at the Broadway.

Hernandez, the wonderful equestrian performer, is engaged to travel with Joe Pentland's Circus, and appeared for the first time in Brooklyn on Tuesday last.

J. W. Wallack, Sr., is in his sixth week—the audiences are as great as ever.

The new play of the Marble Heart, at Laura Keene's, is well received.

A new comedy, "The Evil Genius," was produced at Burton's, for the first time, on Monday evening last. It was not much admired.

Parodi has been delighting the citizens of Philadelphia, by singing the Star Spangled Banner. She created a "furore."

S. Sandford and his Opera troupe are treating the Philadelphians to a burlesque on the Bohemian Girl, retaining the gems of the original opera.

In the Marine Court, on the 24th of April, an action for false imprisonment was tried, growing out of recent difficulties in the management of the Bowery Theatre. G. H. Griffiths was the stage manager of the Bowery Theatre up to the 26th of December last, without question, having been appointed by Isaac P. Waldron at a time when he was the sole proprietor of the establishment. On the 26th of December, Capt. Smyley, the defendant, claiming to become a partner of Waldron, formally discharged Griffiths and appointed a substitute. Griffiths, however, continued to haunt the green-room in utter disregard of Capt. Smyley's orders. On the 29th, he went into the ladies' wardrobe, and, refusing to leave it, was locked up at the suggestion of Smyley. He was in the wardrobe for about an hour, and for this detention brings the present action, claiming $500 damages. It seemed to be pretty well proved that Smyley was in partnership with Waldron at the time in question. Indeed, a judgment was in evidence which has been rendered against them jointly in this court on the basis of such partnership. The other questions at issue are: 1. Whether Smyley had, as partner, a right to discharge Griffiths? 2. If Griffiths was a trespasser, can he, under the circumstances, bring an action for false imprisonment? The Court has the case under advisement. A. A. Phillips for plaintiff; H. D. Lapaugh for defendant.

Md'lle Marietta Piccolimini has been engaged by Lumley. She is the niece of the cardinal of that name.

A rival to Jenny Lind has appeared. She is a Swedish lady, with an exquisite voice, and has been singing in the north of Germany with eclat. She is shortly to appear at the Opera in Berlin, as the Queen of Night, in the "Zauberflote."

Charlotte Cushman is playing at Sadlers' Wells. She has just returned from a successful engagement at Birmingham.

Mr. Gye is out with a card, with reference to the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre. He says that from the extraordinary circumstances, he is satisfied that it was not the result of accident; but that his suspicions never for one moment lighted upon Mr. Anderson. Gye has completed his arrangements for the opera season at the Lyceum, and was to open on the 15th inst. He announces Grisi, Jenny Ney, Bosio, Marai, Didiee, Mario, Lablache, Tamberlik, Ronconi, &c. Cerito is to be the *premiere danseuse*.

The Keeleys, it is said, will take the Lyceum after the season of opera is over. The florid-visaged John Povey is still in the treasury department there.

In his gossip, the Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following picture of the struggles of a man of genius:

"The Theatre Lyrique has a brilliant success with a new opera by M. Clapisson, and its new prima donna, Madame Miolan. They apply to M. Clapisson (who has not long been a member of the Academy of Fine Arts) what some one said of Boieldieu, as he gave 'Le Petit Chaperon Rouge,' immediately after his election as of the same Academy: 'It is a magnificent *discours de reception*.' He is famous now—but don't envy him. Ah! if you knew the price he has paid to amuse his audience—the long agony antecedent to fame—you'd 'none of it.' A twelvemonth ago the newspapers had it that M. Clapisson had fallen heir to five or six millions of dollars. While the rumor was rife, one of his friends asked him, 'What in the world will you do with such a fortune?' 'My dear friend,' said he, 'my first care shall be to build an immense hotel, where two hundred musicians shall be daily lodged and fed gratuitously. I recollect that I remained once three days without tasting a morsel; and I would try to avoid that torture from those who came after me.' Poor Clapisson! He left no stone unturned that he might get bread to put in his mouth. He copied music, he gave lessons, he underwent all the drudgery of the mechanical part of his profession; and after struggling for more than ten years in this way, when the doors of the Academy of Fine Arts were opened to him, he was obliged to repress the natural sentiment of pride at having reached that high honor to first sigh—'Thank God! With my 1500 francs salary, as a member, I may give three hundred music lessons less a year, and compose more at my ease.'"

MOVEMENTS OF CIRCUS COMPANIES.—We are indebted to the Herald for the following article regarding the movements of our "roving friends" of "sawdust and ring" notoriety:

Welsh and Lent's National Circus, Philadelphia, started upon their tour on the 21st. They will pass through Delaware and Maryland. Rivers and Dariorss have been out for a week, performing through Maryland. They and Welsh & Lent "show" on the same day in Wilmington, Del., in the course of a few weeks. Messrs. Spalding & Rogers have two establishments. The first is quite novel in its character—the ring, marquee, seats, performers, horses, stables, and all the appurtenances being carried in railway cars built for the purpose, and so constructed that they can be used on any road. This has been opened in Washington and Baltimore, where it drew crowds of people. On Monday last it was to exhibit at York, Pa. The other affair starts from Binghampton, N. Y., and will travel eastward. Dan Rice starts from Girard, Pa., with a double force, having assorted all the active ingredients of the Crescent City Circus. Robinson & Eldred's Circus and menagerie are in Georgia, but are advertised to shortly open in Raleigh, N. C. Mable's combined circus, menagerie and Indian Exhibition is making money in Tennessee. A new circus, costing $60,000, has recently been fitted up by Messrs. Flagg & Aymer. It starts from Cambridge, Mass., on the 1st inst. H. P. Madigan & Co.'s railroad circus has been exhibited at the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore, for some time past. It started from that city on the 1st, stopping at Ellicott's Mills, Fredericksburg, and other places, finally opening in Richmond, Norfolk and other Virginia towns and cities. Miss Rose Madigan, a talented troupe of riders, a theatrical company, and a host of little children who appear in Cinderella, will render this concern significant among the many. Messrs. Nixon & Myers have also got up a very fine organization. They opened at Brooklyn, and after visiting some of the immediate places in Jersey, will wend their way amongst the land of Yankee notions. Joe Pentland's circus exhibited at Burlington, N. J., on Monday. Washburn's Indian circus is pleasing the good people who live on the banks of the Mississippi, below Cairo. Raymond's collection of animals has been divided, and each portion joined to a circus. Both are out West under the respective titles of Van Amburg & Co.'s menagerie and circus, and Herr Driesbach's Zoological Institute and Equestrian Company. Van Amburg has recently returned from Europe with a French troupe. Messrs. Sands, Nathans & Co. have got up a most *recherche* concern, in which the two trained elephants, Albert and Victoria, are to appear. They exhibited in Detroit on the 28th, after which they were taken through Michigan, Iowa, and the principal towns in Upper Illinois. Oden's Badger Circus is in Missouri. Levi J. North, who has done well with his amphitheatre and circus in Chicago, is now travelling in a westerly direction. Rowe & Smith's Pioneer Circus, for which so many American equestrians sailed for California a few months since, recently opened in San Francisco, and was very successful. Messrs. Risley & Pell recently embarked for the same section of country, but have not yet commenced operations. McFarland's Dramatic and Gymnastic Company will start from Detroit on the first of May and go east, to give their very pleasing entertainments under canvass.

☞ THE IRISH NEWS.—Mr. Thomas F. Meagher's weekly, "The Irish News," improves upon acquaintance, and has already secured for itself, solely upon its merits, a respectable circulation. May it continue to prosper.

FOREIGN SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

From Bell's Life, April 6, 1856.

THE RING.

FIGHTS TO COME.

APRIL 29.—Tyler and Baldock—£25 a side, London.
MAY 6.—Brookes and Hicks—£25 a side, London.
13.—George Crockett and Bob Travers—£50 a side, London.
19.—Harry Broome and Tom Paddock—£200 a side, London.
JUNE 3.—Sam Simmonds and Brettle—£200 a side, London.
17.—Baker and Hatton—£30 to £25, London.
17.—Hayes and Massey—£100 a side, London.

Fight between Dan Morris and Sam Smith for £50.

THESE novices met, according to agreement, on Tuesday, to settle their differences. By the articles they were confined to 8st 4lb in weight, and on going to scale at Nat Langham's the previous day, both were found to be well under the standard, Smith, however, having the advantage by about three quarters of a pound. There was little betting, and Morris was the favorite. It was the first appearance of either man in the P. R., so that beyond their performances in the sparring schools, their friends had few opportunities of judging of their capabilities. Morris was known to be extremely clever with the gloves, and a hard hitter. His friends, too, had no mean opinion of his qualities as a glutton—qualities which on Tuesday he was in no way called upon to display. Smith, who is better known as Spooner's Novice, is a pedestrian by profession, and with his legs is no mean proficient. It remained for Tuesday to test his qualities with his other extremities. He had shown much talent in casual turn ups with men far heavier than himself, and his friends entertained an opinion that he was a terrific hitter. In the academies he was almost totally unknown; those who backed him judged entirely by private trials, and all along had the greatest confidence in his powers. In age he had greatly the advantage of Morris, he being just 25, while Dan was barely 20. The fixture was not far from home, and at an early hour a considerable number of the Fancy wended their way to the scene of action, where by half-past ten or thereabouts, a good ring was pitched. The ground was hard and slightly rough, but it was the only available spot in the neighborhood. Smith, accompanied by his friends, was early on the spot, but Morris did not put in an appearance until half-past eleven. Once on the ground no time was out to waste. Morris entered the lists attended by Bill Hayes and Jemmy Welsh, and was quickly followed by Smith, who was esquired by Jack Smith (the Regent-street Pet) and Nat Langham. The choice of umpire and referee having been completed, and the men having been denuded of their superfluous casings, at three minutes to twelve "Time!" was called and they were delivered at the scratch.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The attitudes of both men took the spectators by surprise. There were all the points and all the self-possession of veteran professers. Both stood remarkably well on their legs, and the way in which each feinted and dodged for an opening was the theme of general admiration. For eight minutes did they feint and try one another's mettle, each in turn advancing and retreating. If anything, the advantages in science and readiness appeared to rest with Morris, whose self possession was somewhat remarkable. The condition of the lads, too, was such as to leave nothing to be desired; and here again the advantage, if any, was with Morris, whose clear skin and great muscular development spoke volumes in favor of his trainer (Blackwell, the pedestrian.) At length, at the expiration of eight minutes, they got close. Smith tried to lead, and in an instant all his apparent cleverness seemed to leave him; his attempt was open-handed, and had no sort of devil in it. He did not get home, but Morris, with great quickness and precision, popped in a heavy snorter, with his left, on the beak, drawing first blood. He stepped easily back, smiled, came again, and, feinting with his left, popped in the same hand again "crack" on the left side of the damaged snout, increasing the supply of ruby. Smith returned slightly on the left cheek, but without force. Morris retreated, watching his man, who followed him, and was nailed a rattler over the right eye, a bump being immediately perceptible, telling strongly of Dan's powers of hitting. This induced Sam to rush wildly in, with no sort of precision, and he was for the third time pinked on the smeller, the bark being now removed, and more of the Falerian being instantly "on hand." Dan now dashed in, and Smith delivered an upper-cut on the jaw with his right. Some rapid in-fighting ensued, and in the end both fell.

2. Dan had not a visible mark, while Sam's mug was a study of new bumps for a phrenologist. [5 to 2 offered on Morris, no takers] Sam, who tried to smile, rushed in, but again napped a startler on the snuff-box, from which, once more, did the Amontillado trickle. Sam persevered, and in a wild, open-handed way, commenced flourishing his mawleys in the air. He missed both hands several times, and at length got home his right on the jaw. Morris, who fought on the retreat, pinked him heavily on the left cheek and muzzle, again turning on the main; he next paid a flying visit to his opponent's dexter peeper and mouth, the blows being straight and heavy, and at last Smith dropped, heavily punished.

3. Morris appeared to have a slight mark on his jaw and one on his right cheek, but they were mere touches; he smiled confidently, measured his man, and stood ready for a prop with his dangerous left. Sam tried his left, but was easily stopped. He tried it twice more, but was short. Dan then feinted, and let go his left on the nasal organ. This he did twice in succession, but not heavily. His next effort was out of distance, and Smith essayed a return, but inasmuch as it did not go with a will, it did no harm. Morris now went in left and right, and Smith retreated, turning his head away. Morris followed him up, put in his left on the cheek, and as they were going down together, Smith succeeded in planting a little upper-cut with his right.

4. Smith attempted to make a lead, but it was only an attempt, and a failure. He hit openhanded, and did no mischief, while Dan returned with effect on the forehead. Smith again led off, but was nailed on the right cheek. A close and struggle, when both were down, Smith under.

5 Smith dashed in, and succeeded in getting home twice, with his right on the side of the nut, and Morris slipped down, Smith going to his corner laughing.

6. Morris still showed no observable marks of Smith's handiwork. He went in and let go his left, but Sam countered him heavily on the throat and staggered him. Dan quickly came again, let go his left quickly and heavily on the snorer, turning on the tap yet once more, and then let go his one, two, very neatly on the dial. A close followed, and both were down. [Cries were now uttered to take Smith away, as he had no chance]

7. Sam came up all colors; he tried his left at the nose, but Morris caught him in return a tremendous hit on the right squinter, inflicting a cut, and effectually closing the organ. A second tap fell on Sam's smelling bottle with effect, and a third on his kisser. Sam rushed in wildly to close, and after a sharp struggle, they fell together. Sam's dial plate ploughing up the hard ground. His brother Jack wished him to give in, but this he would not agree to, and said he could fight another round.

8. Smith came up slowly, amidst cries of "Take him away." He went in wildly, and was met heavily on the damaged peeper, and then on the snout; and Jack Smith seeing that he was a mere chopping block, at once gave in for him, and took him out of the ring, after fighting exactly 28 minutes.

REMARKS.

Those who placed their confidence in Smith's strength and powers of hitting, were sadly out in their reckoning. He may be a hard hitter when pitted against a yokel, but we are inclined to think will never shine if matched against a boxer of far inferior standing to that likely to be taken by his accomplished little adversary. Sam was completely outfought at every point, and never once had a chance of turning the scale. He had no idea of leading off with his left, that hand being invariably open when he struck out, and, as for his right, he made so many flourishes with it ere he let it go, that his opponent almost always had time to avoid its delivery. Smith is a civil, steady little fellow, and we would advise him to give up all ideas of figuring again in the P. R., which is evidently not his vocation. Dan Morris is the most promising pugilist we have seen for years, and is destined to take a first-class in the pugilistic school. He is well built for a fighting man, a hard hitter with both hands, exceedingly good on his legs, can stop well, and has that unmistakeable coolness at infighting which is the test of an accomplished master of the art. Any one who did not know the fact would never have believed that Tuesday was his first appearance in the Ring.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOM PADDOCK AND HARRY BROOME.—This match progresses most favorably; both men are in severe training, and a most exciting encounter is expected. The twelfth deposit of £10 a side was made.

JEMMY THE BLACK.—The friends and patrons of the P. R., and the sporting world generally, will learn with regret that James Wharton (alias Young Molineux, better known by the cognomen of Jemmy the Black) lies in a very dangerous and precarious state, having been confined to his room for the last twelve months; in fact, little or no hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

TOM SAYERS TO THE TIPTON SLASHER.—Tom Sayers, finding that he cannot make a match with Harry Orme, and being still in want of employment, offers to make a match with the Tipton Slasher, if the latter will stake £150 to £100. Tom trusts that this liberal offer, considering the great difference in weight and experience, will lead to a successful result. Articles sent to Bell's Life office, or to Nat Langham's, will be signed and a first deposit covered.

PEDESTRIANISM.

COOKE AND THE MARE.—The long talked of match between Charles Cooke, the Marylebone pedestrian, and Mr. Armfield's mare, to run two miles and jump 60 hurdles, 3ft. 6in. high, for £20 a side—Cooke getting a start of one minute—came off at Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, on Monday last, in the presence of about a thousand spectators. The day was a delightful one, and gave to all present an antepast of the approaching summer. In addition to the minute start, Cooke got 260 yards, he running outside the ropes. The mare, who is 28 years old, and blind of one eye, was nevertheless the favorite at 2 to 1, the sole hope of Cooke and his backers resting on the chances of the mare "shying" the hurdles, or knocking them down. No such mishap, however, occurred, and we never saw a better-trained animal, or one who took her leaps more kindly, and she seemed to understand every word her rider (Mr. Armfield) said to her, and at the word "up" she went without the slightest hesitation or baulking; the consequence was, that Cooke was overtaken and passed in the second lap, and from that to the end hadn't the shadow of a chance. The mare performed her task in 9 1-2min. Cooke has since called on us, and wishes us to state that he is not quite satisfied but that, with a slight alteration in the conditions, he may yet have a chance with the mare, and that he is ready to run her again, one mile, over 30 hurdles, with one lap start, on the same ground, for £10 a side.

HANCOCK AND HORROCKS.—The celebrated James Hancock of Salford and Joseph Horrocks of Bury, have signed articles to run 440 yards, for £50 a side, at Bellevue, on the 3d of May.

WALKING MATCH.—A seven miles handicap walking match, first prize £5, second £1, came off at Falcon Lane, Battersea, on Monday last, for which the following men started:—C. Westhall at scratch, W. Newman 1min start, Buxton 11-2min, Jenu 2min, and H. Woodstock 8min. At the fourth mile the three last tailed off, and the race lay between Westhall and Newman, who kept close together for the next two miles and a half, when Newman gave in, and Westhall finished at his leisure.

FOOT RACE AT LORD'S.—A strong muster of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards met at Lord's Cricket Ground, on Tuesday last, to witness the sprint race of 100 yards, between Mr. Hayter of Brasenose College, Oxford (son of the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter) and Sergeant Newton, of the Grenadier Guards. Both the competitors came to the scratch in first rate condition, the sergeant having a considerable advantage over his opponent in height and weight. A good start was effected, Mr Hayter slightly leading; at 80 yards the sergeant, cheered on by his comrades, who had backed their man freely, put on a tremendous spurt, but too late, Mr Hayter winning an excellent race by a bare quarter of a yard.

A PUGILISTIC PEDESTRIAN.—Jack Grant (of the P. R.) will walk any pugilist who has not fought for less than £50, seven miles, for £25 or £50 a side.

AQUATICS.

DEATH OF ROBERT COOMBS, LATE CHAMPION OF THE THAMES.—All those who have ever hauled an oar, all who have in any way been connected with the river Thames, or taken the smallest interest in rowing, the waterman and the amateur, from the north to the south, will learn with unfeigned regret that Robert Coombes, the most accomplished oarsman and sculler of his time, has been taken from among them almost in the prime of life. Since the time that he retired from public life as a rower of matches he had been still constantly occupied in the business of lightering, and continued in the enjoyment of excellent health till within a few days of his decease, when he was attacked with a fit while at his daily employment, from which he never rallied. He died on Thursday last, aged 48. We shall shortly give an account of the public performances of this celebrated waterman.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip is to take place on Saturday, the 3d of May, when the yachts will proceed to the club house at Erith. In consequence of the 29th of May falling between the Derby and Oaks Days, it has been found necessary to postpone the first match until Friday, the 13th of June, and the second match until the 12th of July. The first and second class yachts will sail on the 13th of June, starting from Erith, and proceeding round the Nore Light and back to Erith. The prizes are—First class, £40 and £10; second class, £30 and £5. The third-class yachts will sail on the 12th of July from Erith to Coal House Point, and back to Greenwich. Prizes £20, and £5 to second yacht.

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF IRELAND.—The meetings of this club take place as usual (weekly), at their club house, 113, Grafton-street, Dublin. The following vessels have been added to the list of yachts during this spring: The Esserve, 63 tons; Cycline cutter, 40 tons; Vesper cutter, 17 tons; Zouave schooner, 64 tons; Carmorant cutter, 17 tons; Fly lugger, 9 tons; Harriett cutter, 20 tons; Eclipse cutter, 50 tons; Albatross cutter, 10 tons; Wild Duck cutter, 23 tons; Mary cutter, 10 tons; Odalique schooner, 50 tons; Camba cutter, 58 tons; Fawn cutter, 36 tons; Wave cutter, 20 tons; the Water Lilly (late Sea Serpent), 25 tons; and a schooner of 40 tons; and a cutter of 10 tons are on the stocks. The annual general meeting of the club will be held on Saturday, the 3d of May.

THE TURF.

LATEST STATE OF THE ODDS.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Flybynight	J. Scott	2 to 1 [off]	....	2 to 1 [tk]
Yellow Jack	W. Goater	2 to 1 [off]	....	2 to 1 [tk]
Bird in Hand	E. Gill	8 to 1 [tk]	....	10 to 1 [off]
Milton	J. Day	10 to 1 [tk]	....	——
Enchanter	J. Day	——	....	11 to 1 [tk]

CHESTER CUP.

Yorkshire Grey	J. Osborne	100 to 6 [off]	....	——
Hospitality	T Dawson	25 to 1 [tk]	....	——
Scythian	W. Goater	——	....	33 to 1 [tk]
Capucine	J. Dawson	——	....	40 to 1 [tk]
St. Domingo	J. Scott	50 to 1 [tk]	....	——

DERBY.

Wentworth	J. Day	15 to 2 [tk]	....	——
Flybynight	J. Scott	15 to 2 [tk]	....	——
Ellington	T. Dawson	8 to 1 [tk]	....	8 to 1 [tk]
Artillery	Longstaff	15 to 1 ——	....	15 to 1 [tk]
Coroner	W. Goater	17 to 1 [off]	....	——
Bird in Hand	Gill	30 to 1 [tk]	....	——
Cannobie	M. Dawson	33 to 1 [tk]	....	——
Peter Wilkins	T. Taylor	40 to 1 [tk]	....	——
Enchanter	J. Day	40 to 1 [tk]	....	50 to 1 [tk]
Skyscraper	W. Hopkins	1000 to 10 ——	....	100 to 1 [tk]

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—A correspondent communicates the foollowing extraordinary case, in connection with a horse the property of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Baronet, of enlargement of the spleen and the loss of the left kidney:—On being opened, a large colored mass presented itself, which was found to be the spleen, greatly enlarged, and of the extraordinary weight of 40 pounds. On further examination, the left kidney was entirely gone, and a large callous substance formed there, which weighed 21 pounds. As to the previous state of the horse's health, he had been able to do his work until within a month of his death, and had been run in harness for 18 years; and the only peculiarity ever observed in him was that he used to breathe quickly. All the viscera was considerably displaced, but seemingly in a healthy state. The horse was 14½ hands high, and 18 years old.

SALE OF BLOODED CATTLE.—We notice by the Mark Lane Express of the 7th of April, a sale of superior short horn breed of cows and bulls raised and brought to great perfection by Sir Charles Knightly. There were seventy-eight animals in the catalogue, forty-eight of the cows and heifers sold, realized £3,079 10s. The twenty-nine bulls produced £8,168 10s. Amongst the purchasers was Mr. Thorne, of this city, who bought Amaranth, seven years old, for 120 guineas, lot No. 20, for eighty guineas, four years old; lot No. 31, for one hundred guineas, two years old; lot No. 36, Mrs. Flather, two years old, sold for 150 guineas. Bulls—the Duke of Cambridge, four years old, sold for 330 guineas. Messrs. Marshall & Smoot, of the United States, bought one fine bull for ninety-five guineas, only two years old.

NEW SONGSTER.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. F. H. G. Brotherton, of Philadelphia, the first No. of "Edward Berry's Popular and Comic Song Book." Many of the songs have often been listened to, but their admirers have heretofore been unable to procure them in print. This difficulty is removed by the publication of the work in question.

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AND CUSHIONS—PATENTED FEBRUARY 19, 1856.—MICHAEL PHELAN'S Modern Tables and Combination Cushions—correct in principle and perfect in action—so constructed as to insure mathematical correctness of angles when played upon, and warranted to possess the requisite elasticity in all seasons, having been tested by the best players in this country, and by them pronounced the most perfect of any hitherto constructed—are offered to the public as cheap as the ordinary tables of the day. Orders promptly attended to. Saloon and salesroom, No. 39 Chambers street, up stairs. 2-0

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MUSIC FOR THE THOUSANDS

FREE CONCERT AND JUDGE AND JURY ROOM.—WASHINGTON HALL, 24 Catharine street, corner Henry, where the lovers of Vocal Talent may expect to have a treat every Monday and Saturday evening. Wednesdays, the Judge and Jury Club will hold their meetings to try all cases that may come within their jurisdiction.

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THE GAME OF ALL FOURS.

This game, usually played by four, with a complete pack, derives its name from the four chances therein, for each of which a point is scored, namely, *high*, the best trump out; *low*, the smallest trump dealt; *jack*, the knave of trumps; *game*, the majority of pipes reckoned from such of the following cards as the respective players have in their tricks; viz. every ace is counted as 4; king, 3; queen 2; knave 1; and ten for 10. Low is always scored by the person to whom it was dealt; but jack being the property of whoever can win or save it, the possessor is permitted to revoke and trump with that card; and when turned up as trump the dealer scores; it is also allowable for the player who lays down a high or low trump to enquire at the time whether the same be high or low.

After cutting for deal, at which either the highest or lowest card wins, as previously fixed, six cards are to be given to each player, either by three or one at a time, and the 13th turned up for trump; then if the eldest does not like his card, he may, for once in a hand, say, *I beg*, when the dealer must either give a point or three more cards to each, and turn up the 7th for trump; but if that should prove of the same suit as the first turned up, then three cards more are to be given, and so on till a different suit occurs. The cards rank as at whist, and each player should always strive to secure his own tens and court cards, to take those of the adversary, to obtain which, except when commanding cards are held, it is usual to play a low one to throw the lead into the opponent's hand. Ten or eleven points form the game, which may be set up as at Whist, though a very customary method is to draw two cards from the pack, and lay them one on the other, so as to exhibit only the number of pips the player has gained.

When the dealer discovers any of his adversary's cards a new deal may be demanded, but in shewing his own he must abide the same.

If discovered, previous to playing, that too many cards are given to either party, a fresh deal may be claimed, or the extra cards drawn out by the opponent; but should even a single card have been played, then there must be another deal.

With strict players the adversary may score a point whenever his opponent does not follow suit, and each calculates his game without inspecting the tricks, which when erroneously set up must not only be taken down, but also the antagonist either scores four points or one as he shall have agreed on.

SPEAKING JACKDAWS.

In modern times, parrots are almost the only birds that have the gift of speech, though connoisseurs are not ignorant that starlings and jackdaws have good abilities in that way, when properly educated. The ancients could at times make them speak to some purpose: Eacrobius tells us that when Augustus Cæsar was returning in triumph to Rome from his victory over Mark Antony, there appeared among the crowd which welcomed him, a bird borne on a man's hand, which flapped its wings, and cried out, "heaven save the emperor, the victorious Cæsar!" Augustus, delighted to hear himself saluted by this winged spokesman, gave the owner a handsome sum for the bird. The owner pocketed the money, refusing to share any of it with an associate who had aided him in training his jackdaw. This man, in order to be revenged, and to show the loyalty which had animated his friend, brought to the emperor another brid which they had in training, and which called out, "heaven save the victorious Mark Antony." Augustus, whose good nature is well known, only laughed at the joke, and ordered the confederates to divide the money. After his liberality in this instance he had a number of speaking jackdaws and parrots brought to him. One poor fellow, a shoemaker, took great pains to teach a bird which he had got for the purpose, hoping to make his fortune by it. The bird, who had no such prospects, was but a slow scholar; and his master, in the midst of his lessons, often ejaculated in despair, "Well, I have lost my labor!" Having at last, however, and with much pains, completed his education, the daw was brought out one day to salute Augustus, and repeated his "heaven save the emperor," with great distinctness. "Tut!" said Augustus, "I have too many courtiers of your kind." "Well," cried the daw, who had at that moment remembered his master's ejaculation—"well, I have lost my labor." The emperor was so much amused with its answer, that he bought the feathered wit for double the expected sum.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF GAMBLING.

It is well known upon the western waters that the hands employed upon the boats spend much of their idle time in playing cards. Of the passion for gaming, thus excited, an instance has been narrated to us, upon most creditable authority, which surpasses the highest-wrought fictions of the gamblers fate. A colored fireman, on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans, had lost all his money at *poker* with his companions. He then staked his clothing, and being still unfortunate, pledged his own freedom for a small amount. Loosing this, the bets were doubled, and he finally, at one desperate hazard, ventured his full value as a slave, and laid down his free papers to represent the stake. He lost, suffered his certificates to be destroyed, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer, who hesitated not to take him at a small discount upon his assessed value. When last heard of he was still paying in servitude the penalty of his criminal folly.

DISCRIMINATING COURAGE.

"At Tunsbridge, one morning, in passing through town,
Earl Bluster saw Henley knock little Will down."
"How's this?" cried the earl. "Why, last night at the garden,
I tweak'd your nose, kick'd you, and made you beg pardon!
But now it appears, you have metal, my boy—
True spirit and courage, and I give you joy."
"O, my lord!" replied Henley, quite vain of his feat—
"Your lordship and I know well whom to beat."

THE BAROMETER.

There is no instrument now more generally used for ascertaining the coming weather than the barometer. It may however be remarked, that it is more from its rising or falling, than from its height or lowness that we are to infer fair or foul weather. Generally speaking, the rising of the mercury pressages clear fair weather, and its falling, foul weather; as rain, snow, high winds, and storms.

In very hot weather, the falling of the mercury indicates thunder.

In winter the rising indicates frost, and in frosty weather, if the mercury fall three or four divisions, there will follow a thaw; but in a continued frost, if the mercury rise, it will snow.

When foul weather happens soon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and on the contrary expect but little fair weather when it proves fair shortly after the mercury has risen.

In foul weather, when the mercury rises much and high, and so continues for two or three days before the foul weather is over, then expect a continuance of fair weather to follow.

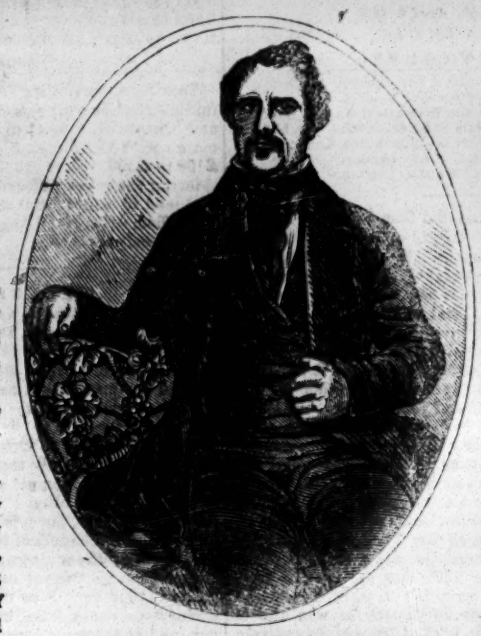
In fair weather, when the mercury falls much and low and thus continues for two or three days before the rain comes, then expect a great deal of wet and probably high winds.

The unsettled motion of the mercury denotes uncertain and changeable weather.

The words engraved on the register plate of the barometer, it may be observed, cannot be strictly relied upon to correspond exactly with the state of the weather; though it will in general agree with them as to the mercury rising and falling.

When the thermometer and barometer rise together in summer, with rain in large drops, a wholesome state of the atmosphere is at hand.

A great and sudden rising of the barometer, that is to say, a great accession of atmospherical pressure, will, in some persons, occasion a slight temporary difficulty of hearing and tingling in the ears, similiar to that which is experienced in descending from high mountains, or from the air in balloons.



ORVILLE GARDNER,

Better known in sporting circles as "Awful Gardner."

KENTUCKY SHARP SHOOTERS.

A celebrated writer, in speaking of the sharp shooters of Kentucky, says: Barking off squirrels is delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels, whilst near the town of Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone. We walked out together, and followed the rocky margins of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land thinly covered with black walnuts, oaks, and hickories. As the gereral mast was a good one that year, squirrels were seen gamboling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, and athletic man, dressed in homespun hunting-shirt, bare-legged and moccasined, carried a long and heavy rifle, which as he was loading it, he said had proved efficient in all his former undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasson, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball patched with six-hundred-thread linen, and the charge sent home with a hickory rod. We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boone pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and crouched on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well the spot where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight) of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. The whip-like report resounded through the woods and along the hills in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boone kept up his firing, and before many hours had elapsed, we had procured as many squirrels as we wished.

A grocer is supposed to get his living by various *weighs*.

MR. HARRISON,

ONE OF THE STRONGEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

The above engraving represents Professor Harrison, of London, as he appears in his Indian Club exercises. It is said that Mr. Harrison first began to use the clubs about six or seven years ago, at which time his muscular development was regarded as very great, his measurement being then: Round the chest, 37½ in.; round the upper arm, 13¾ in.; and round the fore arm, 13¼ in. The clubs with which Mr. Harrison commenced weighed about 7 lb. each; he advanced progressively, and in three years he could wield with perfect ease two clubs, each weighing 37 lb., and his heaviest 47 lb. The effect of this exercise on the wielder's measurement was as follows: Round the chest, 42½ in.; the upper arm, 15in.; and the fore-arm, 14 in. At the same time his shoulders had increased immensely; and the muscles of his loins, which were weak when he first used the clubs, were largely developed and powerful. In short, all the muscles of the trunk were much improved by this exercise. The Professor is now host of the Cheshire Cheese, London, where he astounds his visitors by his astonishing feats of strength, among which is that of lifting a 70 lb. weight on his little finger. We purpose, in a future number, to give a description of the Indian Club Exercise, with cuts illustrative of the various positions, &c

Light and Shade.—A gentleman while walking, in his garden, caught the gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him that such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly (said the gardener), that I crept into the shade."

A limb of the law, in passing a chap engaged in posting bills, addressed him thus:

"How are you, William?"

"My name is not William."

"Ah, I thought your name was William, as I have heard them call you *Bill Sticker!*"

I AND WE.—A NAUTICAL LAY.

"Come, May the sixth, year ninety-four:"
(Thus wrote a captain—now no more—
To let his owners understand
Why he was then in Erin's land;
For he had his departure ta'en
From Falmouth, bound direct for Spain.)
"Good sirs, upon the first of May
I got the *Ego* under weigh;
I sailed along the English shore,
Weather'd the Wolf a league or more;
I found the wind none of the best—
I shaped my course about south-west—
I saw a vessel heave in sight—
I made all clear to have a fight—
I ran up on his weather side—
I many skilful tackticks tried—
I fought him for an hour or so—
I made him strike his colors low—
I sent my prize to Plymouth sound—
I steer'd then as by orders bound—
I found the wind draw forward more—
I braced sharp up to keep off shore—
I found the gale increasing fast—
I reef'd the sails, secured each mast—
I tried, but found she would not stay—
I wore, but she made much lee-way—
I prick'd our course upon the map,
And found great danger of mishap:
So called all hands, who soon began
To try their best in many a plan;
But all in vain, for, truth to say,
WE lost the ship in Bantry Bay."

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

New Fire-Arms.—The National Intelligencer describes a set of specimens of fire-arms, all of them new models, invented in New York. The first specimen is a Magazine Repeating Needle Gun. It solves the problem of the application of the discharging needle to revolvers. A cylindrical magazine containing forty cartridges is attached longitudinally underneath the barrel of the gun. These cartridges are successively fired as fast as the gun can be cocked, and the mechanism is such as to secure a most perfect loading.

Also, a Revolving Needle Gun, without the magazine, having the advantage over all other revolvers, that it can be used with cartridges.

The last gun we saw strikes us as being a most important invention. It is an old United States musket converted into a breech-loading gun, and this is done by such simple and ingenious means, and the gun operates with such facility, that we cannot but anticipate the best results from it. In all the attempts at producing breech-loading guns that have hitherto been made the great difficulty was to keep the sliding surfaces of the breech and barrel so completely uninjured by the combustion of the powder as to insure uniform nicety of operation. This gun has a contrivance which, effecting the opening of the breech by the discharge of the bullet, prevents any deleterious action from gases on the breech by producing an instantaneous draft of fresh air through the barrel and breech. The inventor claims that the latter improvement possesses great advantages, especially in a military point of view, that it enables men to shoot from five to six times more rapidly and to obtain a greater range than with the present musket, and that it obviates all danger from premature discharge.

The Hobbs' Lock Picked.—The Illinois Independent of this week asserts that the Day & Newell Lock, manufactured at New York, commonly known as the "Hobbs Lock," has at last been picked by Linus Yale, Jr., of the adjoining village of Newport. It says:

"The exact *modus operandi* of picking the lock, of course, is not expected to be made known to the public just at present; but it is sufficient to say that by a singular and ingenious method the action of the key upon the curve of the tumblers of the lock are mapped out and from which a wooden key is made, which unlocks and locks the lock, and in all respects operates it as perfectly as the true key. In this manner the lock was opened in the presence of the cashier of the Dairyman's Bank, Newport, N. Y., and of the President of the Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome, N. Y., and within a few weeks was so opened, (a $300 lock on a jeweler's safe,) in Wall-street, New York—from all of whom certificates to this effect have been taken. This statement, of course, will astound the world, but it is even true."

ANECDOTE OF AN ACTOR.

Madame Rollan, who died in 1785, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, was a principal dancer on Covent-garden stage in 1731, and followed her profession, by private teaching, to the last year of her life. She had so much celebrity in her day, that having one evening sprained her ancle, no less an actor than Quin was ordered by the manager to make an apology to the audience for her not appearing in the dance. Quin, who looked upon all dancers as "the mere garnish of the stage," at first demured; but being threatened with forfeiture, he growlingly came forward and in his coarse way thus addressed the audience:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am desired by the manager to inform you, that the dance intended for this night is obliged to be postponed, on account of Mademoselle Rollan having dislocated her ancle: I wish it had been her neck."

CIGAR RACE.

This variety of sporting may be new to some of our readers. The conditions are, that the rider starts with a lighted cigar in his mouth, continues to smoke it during the race, and comes in with it lighted; much, of course, depends on the goodness of the cigar, but still more the tact of the smoker. If he does not ride fast enough, he looses the race that way; if he rides too fast, the air may either blow it out, or cause it to burn so fiercely that it will be entirely consumed before he reaches the winning-post. The fastest cigar-race on record was ran in December last, at Kingston, Jamaica; mile heats. Time, the first heat, two minutes ten seconds; the second heat, two minutes twelve seconds. Climate and other circumstances considered, it must, in every sense of the expression, have been a smoking race.